Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

Plow deep and find the Gold.

Plow deep to find the gold, my boys!
Plow deep to find the gold.
The earth has treasures in her breast
Unmeasured and untold.

Clothe the mountain tops with trees,
The sides with waving grain!
Why bring over stormy seas
What bear we may obtain?

Oh, Oxford need not bring her bread
From countries new or old,
Would she give her plowshire speed,
And depth to find the gold!

Plow deep to find the gold, my boys!
Plow deep to find the gold!
The earth has treasures in her breast
Unmeasured and untold!

May you field of stately stocks
Rise on an Autumn day!
Lusty Labor jocund looks
Amidst their thick array.

Mark the barnyard's ample space,
How grateful to behold!
Towers of riches fill the place:
Plow deep and find the gold!

Plow deep to find the gold, my boys!
Plow deep to find the gold:
The earth has treasures in her breast
Unmeasured and untold.

Earth is grateful to her sons
For all their care and toil;
Nothing yields such large returns
As drained and deepened soil.

Science lend their kindly aid,
Her riches to unfold;
Moved by plow or moved by spade,
Stir up to find the gold!

Dig deep to find the gold, my boys!
Dig deep to find the gold!
The earth has treasures in her breast
Unmeasured and untold.

THE GIPSEY CHILD.

BY ELIZA COOK.

He sprung to life in a crazy tent,
Where the cold wind whistled through many a rent;
Rude was the voice and rough were the hands,
That soothed his wailings and swathed his bands.
No tissue of gold, no lawn was there,
No snowy robe for the new born heir;
But the mother wept, and the father smiled,
With heartfelt joy o'er the Gipsy child.

He grows like the young oak, healthy and broad,
With no home but the forest, no bed but the sward:
Half naked, he wades in the liquid stream,
Or dances about in the scorching beam.
The dazzling glare of the banquet sheen
Hath never fallen on him I wean;
But fragments are spread, and the wood-fire piled,
And sweet is the meal of the Gipsy child.

He wanders at large, while maidens admire
His raven hair and eyes of fire;
They mark his cheek's rich tawny hue,
With the deep carnation flushing through;
He laughs aloud, and they covet his teeth,
All pure and white as their own pearl wreath:
And the courtly dame and damsel mild,
Will turn to gaze on the Gipsy child.

Up with the sun, he is roving along,
Whistling to mimic the blackbird's song.
He wanders at nightfall to startle the owl,
And is baying again to the wate hedge's howl;
His limbs are unshackled, his spirit is bold,
He is free from the evils of fashion and gold;
His dower is scanty, his life is wild,
But kings might envy the Gipsy child.

☞ Singular as it may appear to our Southern friends, the prime object in life throughout New England is to get something laid aside for old age. Perhaps you may have heard the anecdote of a boy who was called up to answer questions in the catechism, in this region, that completely illustrates the inate and governing propensity of these shrewd, anti-bilious, anti-masonic, anti-India rubber, anti-homœopathic, anti-slavery, anti-tobacco-chewing denizens. "Come up to the desk, Ichabod," said the big-wigged parson. "What is the chief end of man?" After mature deliberation, he said, "it was either his head or his feet, he couldn't exactly decide which!"—"Pish," exclaimed the grave-faced enquirer, "what should we strive to obtain in this life, above every other earthly object?" "Why, money, to be sure!"

THE STORY TELLER.

SOWING IN TEARS,
And Reaping in Joy.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Emily Weldon was happy. She had been wooed and won. The wedding day was appointed, and, in the pleasant excitement of preperation for that joyous time, the hours passed sweetly away.

The young man, whose willing bride Emily soon expected to become, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. His store was near that of Mr. Weldon, the father of Emily, with whom he was in regular business intercourse.

One day, it was within two weeks of the time at which the marriage was to take place, Mr. Weldon came home looking very grave. This was noticed by both the wife and daughter, although no remark was made thereon by either of them. The cause they supposed to lie in some matter of business that gave him more than usual concern.

On that evening when Mr. Weldon was alone with his wife, he said in a very serious tone,

"I heard something about Henry Miller this morning, that I do not like at all."

"Indeed! What is it?"

"I am afraid he does not possess honest principles."

"Why do you thing so?"

"I will tell you. Week before last he went to New York, and attended a sale of French Silks. He purchased largely, and had the goods forwarded before he left the city. They were received here some ten days ago, and have since been sold by him in the original packages, which, he stated to the purchaser had never been opened. The sale was made from the pattern cards, and at a small advance on prices paid. The last purchaser, on examining the goods, found nearly every package more or less damaged. Of the fact of this damage, Mr. Miller denies all previous knowledge; but I have evidence of a character not to be disputed, satisfies me that he did know of this damage, and knowing it sold the goods as sound, thus actually defrauding the purchaser. A man that would do this is a rogue at heart and not fit to become the husband of Emily."

"This is a grave matter," said Mrs. Weldon, ing very serious. "But will not Henry take back the goods, or make some abatement in the price?"

"He will do neither, the purchaser informs me. He alleges that it was a fair sale, and cannot be cancelled."

"Will the person who bought from him lose much in the transaction?

"At least a thousand dollars."

That's bad very bad! But perhaps what Henry says is true. It may be that he did not know any thing of that defect in the goods."

"Unfortunately for him," replied Mr. Weldon, "there are at least three merchants in my neighborhood, of whose veracity there can be no question, who positively say that several of these packages of goods were seen by them open in Henry's store, on the day they were received from New York, and that they saw him looking over them. This is one fact, and a pretty strong one—for it comes in a positive shape. The presumptive evidence is equally strong. At least six days elapsed from the time these goods were received until they were sold; and it is hardly to be presumed that they were suffered to lie in his store all that time without examination. And again, they were purchased with a special view to his country sales, for he so informed me on his return from New York; stating at the time that he had bought them low, and expected to obtain quite handsome returns from them. The small advance he obtained on the whole lot was not worth consideration as a set off to what he would have made if the goods had been sound, and he had sold them by the piece to his country and city customers. The more I look at it and think about it, the less am I satisfied. I am afraid he has acted with dishonesty. If I can be fully assured of this, he shall never have the hand of Emily with my approval, for I shall at once withdraw the consent I gave to their marriage."

"Be well persuaded in your own mind that the charge is a true one, Mr. Weldon, before you take this decided step, for there is no telling what may be the consequences," said the wife, much disturbed in her mind.

"What stronger proof do I need that Henry is not honest at heart," replied Mr. Weldon, "even admitting his own version of the matter, than the fact that he sold the damaged goods and refuses to take them back. Admit that he sold them under belief that they were in a sound condition—does this alter the case? Not at all, in my mind. He represented them as good, and the purchaser, believing his representation, paid him the price of sound goods and received a damaged article, upon which he loses heavily. Upon every principle of mercantile honesty, he is bound to take them back, and cannot refuse to do so without dishonor. This is my doctrine."

"Suppose you talk to him. Perhaps you could persuade him to act differently."

"Oh no! I shall use no influence. Mere persuasions if yielded to, would not change the principles from which he acts. They would remain the same and would show themselves at another fitting opportunity. Let him act out in freedom from all interference with me, his real character; and then we can see its true quality. It is of the most vital consequence to our daughter that this become fully apparent."

On the next day other and stronger evidence reached Mr. Weldon, and he no longer had the smallest doubt remaining upon his mind as to the question, whether Miller did or did not know that the goods he sold were in a damaged condition. It was clear that the goods he did know this, and deliberately took a dishonest advantage in trade.

It now became the mother's duty to break this unhappy news to her daughter, and dash from her lips the balm full cup of joy she was about lifting with an eager hand; and she sought the very earliest opportunity to do so.

Emily was sitting alone in her room singing to herself a pleasant air while her hands were busied in preparations for the coming event to which she looked forward with so much happiness. The entrance of her mother caused her to look up. The sweet murmur of her voice became instantly still. There was something in the expression of her mother's face so unusual that it caused her heart to beat with quicker and stronger throbs.

"Emily," said Mrs. Weldon coming at once to the point, for the subject was of too grave and weighty a character to admit of any gradual approaches—"I have sad news for you. But it is better that you hear it now."

The face of the maiden grew pale, and her lips quivered. She tried to ask what the sad news was but could not utter a syllable.

"Your father has discovered something in the conduct of Henry that displeases him very much. And it is something that should excite as strongly your displeasure."

Emily tried in vain to ask what her lover had done. But her tongue was paralized.

"Your father calls what he has done, dishonest!" resumed Mrs. Weldon.

Instantly the face of Emily became flushed.

"He charges him falsely, then!" she said with strongly expressed indigation.

"Your father would be the last man to bring a false accusation against any one," replied the mother seriously.

I know! I know! But he is mistaken!" replied the daughter quickly leaning forward against her mother, and burying her face on her bosom. Her frame quivered, and tears gushed from her eyes.

After the violence of the first outburst of mental anguish had subsided, and while the face of her daughter was still hidden upon her bosom, Mrs. Weldon said:

"To you, Emily, this is a thing of vital importance; and because it is so, I bring it at once to your mind. Try and feel calm about. Let your reason act freely, in order that you may weigh dispassionately all the evidence that will be brought to your mind. If we have been mistaken in our estimation of Mr. Miller's character, it is much better that we should know it now."

Emily made no answer. After pausing a few moments, to collect her thoughts the mother in as coherent and connected a manner as possible related to her daughter all that she had learned about the sale of the damaged goods. After she had concluded, Emily arose from her reclining position. She looked very pale and sad; but was perfectly calm.

"I shall believe nothing against Henry, mother," she said, "until I hear what he has to say about this matter. It is but right that he should be heard in his own defence. That he will make all clear, and show himself to be a man of honor and integrity, I have not the least doubt."

"But which he would not be, if the charge made against him were a true one."

"No, certainly not," replied Emily, firmly.

"Keep yourself calm, and your mind evenly balanced, my daughter," said Mrs Weldon, encouragingly. "A circumstance more nearly affecting your peace of life, has never before occurred. Move forward not a single step until you are sure of the ground upon which you are treading. Above all things, do not suffer yourself to think, for a moment, that either your father or myself are less anxious about the innocency of Henry Miller than you are. Evidence that will satisfy your mind ought to satisfy ours; and evidence that will satisfy our minds ought to satisfy yours."

Some hour after this brief interview had closed, Henry Miller, while writing at his desk, received a note from Emily. Its contents were, in substance, as follows:

"I have been surprised and deeply grieved to hear allegations touching your character as a merchant, which I lose not a moment in bringing to your notice. It is said that you recently purchased a lot of silk goods in New York, which, on examination, you found to be damaged, and that you resold these damaged, goods, as a fair article, to a person who will lose heavily by the transaction. I have denied this charge on the spot, and I want you to furnish me with indubitable proofs of its falsehood. Let me see you, by all means, this evening."

This note caused Henry Miller to feel deeply disturbed. The charge against him was true.—He had examined several packages of the goods purchased at the sale in New York, and for which he had paid cash, and found them all more or less injured. Without proceeding a step further in the examination, he closed up the few packages opened, determining, as he did so, that he would work them off upon somebody, and thus save himself a serious loss. About the morality of the act he did not stop to enquire. He had, somewhere, imbibed the doctrine that all was fair in trade, and in most of his transactions he was governed by that doctrine. He was, therefore, known as being pretty shrewd at a bargain.—These damaged silks were sold pretty much in the way that has been stated; and Miller was quite self-complacent at the lucky escape from loss that he had made. When the purchaser discovered the damage, he stoutly denied knowing any thing about it, and persisted in this to the last, while he resolutely refused to have the bargain cancelled.

The reception of Emily's note disturbed this guilty self-complacency, and startled him almost as much as the tumbling of his house over his head would have done. There was a tone about the note, too, that he did not like; for, while it declared that the writer had denied the facts, it was clear that her own mind was in some doubt. He very naturally concluded, that her information in regard to the transaction alluded to must have come to her from her father, who was a man of great probity, and had that reputation in business circles; and would not be likely to mention the subject unless the evidences of what was alleged were pretty conclusive to his mind. The more he thought about the matter the more uneasy he felt. It was clear that she to whom he was engaged in marriage held in deep aversion the principles from which he had acted, and, if she were satisfied that he had really acted from them, would refuse to become his wife. He loved her sincerely, and his heart took instant alarm, lest in gaining an advantage in trade, he had lost a jewel of priceless value.

Thinking and feeling thus, his mind became more and more disturbed. Most heartily did he wish that he had met the loss himself, instead of shifting it off upon a neighbor. The strong censure upon what he had done, that was implied in the note of Emily, set him to thinking seriously about the morality of the act. Less under the influence of a strong desire to make money, than usual, he could now see that what he had done was unjust, if not dishonest; and his cheek burned with shame, as the thought flashed over his mind, that it might be impossible to hide the truth from Emily.

In no very pleasant frame of mind the young man called that evening upon his intended bride. He found her a good deal agitated, and very serious. As for himself, he was so ill at ease that he carried a confession of his guilt in his face.

"Could you believe me guilty of such an act as that to which you referred in your note of to-day?" he asked, as soon as he met her.

"No, I could not," she promptly replied.—"But my father says that he has evidence which he cannot doubt, going to prove that you must have known the quality of the goods before you sold them. To me this is a very serious matter, Henry, and, therefore, you must forgive my plainness of speech. It is best for us to understand each other clearly, now. The fact of your knowing the goods to be damaged before sold them, I cannot believe No one will make me believe it. I care not how strong the proof may be, I will not credit them. But, tell me, were the good you sold really damaged?"

"Unfortunately they proved to be so, and I was very sorry for it when I heard it."

"You sold them for sound goods?"

"Yes."

"And they proved to be damaged?"

"Unfortunately so."

"Then you of course received them back again?"

The blood instantly rose to the neck, face, and forehead of the young man, and he stammered out an incoherent reply, while Emily Weldon sat looking him steadily and calmly into his face. How sad her heart grew, and how low its pulses beat, we need not say, at these evidences of her lover's want of correct principles. By his own confession he had sold for good a damaged article, and when the damage was reported, it was plain that he had refused to annul the bargain. For a few minutes, there was a deep, oppressive and troubled silence, then Emily said.—

"Henry, am I to understand that you really refused to perform this act of justice?"

"I have not yet received back the goods," he replied, "but I will do so to-morrow."

"Do, in the name of all that is just, Henry!" Emily said with fervor. "How could you have hesitated about this for a single instant! There is no earthly gain that can compensate for the smallest violation of what is just between man and man. The purchase was made from you in good faith, and your ignorance of the quality of the article is no reason why you should not receive it back."

Henry Miller felt completely subdued before the single-minded girl, whose every word and every tone condemned him. He had regarded his own interests so intently, that in seeking them he had injured those of his neighbor, and of this he stood convicted before one, who, of all others in the world, he desired should think him governed in every act by the highest and best of motives.

The young man's own explanation of his conduct by no means satisfied the mind of Emily. A veil had been taken from before her eyes, and she saw more deeply into his character. It was clear that he lacked principle—in fact an honest principle. The more Emily thought about this, the more did she feel troubled. Her father was a man of the strictest integrity. In all his dealings he was rigidly just. From him she had inherited a love of justice, as well as been taught, from her earliest childhood, to respect in every thing the rights of others. The unexpected discovery that her lover had been guilty of a most palpable infringement of another's rights, caused as she continued to reflect upon it, a most severe conflict in her mind, between the love she bore the young man, and her abhorrence of what he had done. For several days this continued, during which time Henry Miller called twice to see her; but she declined meeting him. At the end of a week, she wrote to him a long letter. A part of it ran thus:

"It was not for your person that I loved you, but for the manly virtues I believed you to possess. I have been taught from my infancy up, to regard justice in all things, and to seek to benefit others rather than to injure them in the pursuit of selfish ends. I fondly believed you to possess the same principles I had been taught to respect, as well as to love them as they were daily embodied before me in the life of my father; and, in consenting to become your wife, I did so gladly, because I believed that, in a union with you, my own character would not only be elevated and purified, but that, in this union, I should be supremely happy. But, alas! alas! How have I been disappointed! How have I been stricken in heart to find that you held but lightly the good of others, and, to secure your own good, hesitated not to do a great wrong.—True, you have repaired that wrong, but you did so, evidently, because I condemned the act, and not because you felt it to be evil, and condemned it as such.

"Henry! How truly and tenderly I have loved you, I will not say; nor will I so open to you my heart that you can become conscious of all I suffer in taking the step you have compelled me to take. To become your wife, when I can not respect nor approve your principles, would be to make us both miserable—would be a wrong to both, and, therefore, I cannot now consent to have the marriage contract between us solemnized, but ask of you that it may be annulled."

The effect of this letter upon Henry Miller was very severe. His love for the beautiful and virtuous maiden was deep and true, and he had looked forward to the union that was soon expected to take place between them, with a heart full of joy. Suddenly the cup he was about to place to his lips was dashed to his feet and broken. He was not angry, but deeply grieved.—He was not incensed at the maiden, but felt a profound respect for her character. His own conduct now appeared to him in its truly odious light. Restitution had been made, but he felt that there was no merit in this, for it had been rather compulsory than otherwise. Emily had said truly that it was because she had condemned the act, not because he had felt that it was evil. But the position in which his conduct placed him, now caused him to reflect, and abstract reflection brought to his mind a perception of, right and wrong in a clearer light than he had ever before perceived it. He saw that the doctrine upon which he had acted—"All is fair in trade"—was a false and selfish doctrine and sincerely did he repent of many an act of over-reaching of which he had been guilty, and firmly resolved, that let come what might, he would act in all that he did for the future with the strictest regard to justice between man and man.

Of this change in his views and intentions, Emily knew nothing, because he felt that he could not communicate them, for they would not be received as coming from his heart, but rather, as extorted by the force of circumstances and urged as a reason why she should recall her request to have their marriage contract annulled. He did not return an answer to her letter for nearly a week. Then he wrote, in brief, as follows—

"There is but one thing left for me to do, in this unhappy affair, and that is, to release you from your engagement. In doing so, permit me to say, that I feel no resentment towards for the course you have taken. The sincere love I have borne you, and the respect I have had for your virtues, still remain. I cannot force them from my heart, nor will I try to do so. May you be happy. Farewell."

The character of this reply, so different from what Emily had expected, touched her deeply. To her, it appeared subdued and sad, and she felt that there was an earnest in it of a change that might lead to the regeneration of his character.

Bitter were the heart experiences that were endured by Emily from this time forth for many years. She had, indeed sown in tears. In acting right she had done violence to her feelings, and had entailed upon her heart the keenest sufferings. People wondered why the marriage had not been consummated, and strange stories were circulated; but neither Emily nor her parents gave any reasons, though frequent enquiries were made. It is not to be supposed that the former could conceal from the eyes of others the fact that the trial through which she had passed had proved to be one of great pain. The effect was too plainly visible to all eyes.—The lightness of her spirit was gone; the music of her happy laugh was no more heard among her pleasant companions. Even at home, she joined the family circle less frequently, and, when she did do so, the quietness of her manner contrasted sadly with her former hilarity.

From the time Henry Miller received the severe lesson to which we have referred, he became a changed man. Reflection enabled him to see that to overreach in dealing, was dishonest, and that to take from another in trade, without rendering a full equivalent for his goods, was, in plain terms, stealing. Arraigned before his own conscience, he stood self convicted of dishonesty and theft. Shame brought repentance, and repentance a fixed determination to be rigidly just in all his dealings. And from that time forth he kept his good resolution. The image of Emily Weldon still remained present with him, but his love for her had in it but little hope. He met her in company a few times, and noticed that she was very much changed. This made him feel sad.

Years went by, and changes and reverses came. Mr. Weldon died, and left his widow and only daughter in poor circumstances. The latter had received two or three offers of marriage but declined them all. In the mean time, the fortune of Miller had steadily improved. Frequently, before his death, had Emily heard her father allude to him, as being, as far as could be judged, most upright in all his dealings, and as bearing that reputation among business men.—Emily was always gratified when such allusions were made; why, she did not ask herself.

A few months after the death of Mr. Weldon and just as Emily and her mother were begining to feel that want was nearer to their door than they had ever thought to find that unwelcome guest, the former received the following unexpected letter:—

"My Dear Miss Weldon,—Years have elapsed since an unhappy circumstance occurred to destroy both your peace and mine. The course you then felt it your duty to take, I have never condemned, although it has cost me much pain of mind. But you were governed by high principles that you could not violate. The effect of your conduct was to cause me to look more narrowly into my motives than I had ever before done, and to examine the principles upon which I acted by the standard that I saw you had set up. The standard was high, but I was forced to acknowledge it as the true one. From that day, I have fixed my eyes upon, and endeavored to reach it. I will not say that I have always been successful; I will not say that I have not been sorely tempted to act from selfishness in a way to injure my neighbor; but I still say, freely, that if in any case I have been betrayed into wrong, I have afterwards made restitution.

"So much for the principles from which I am endeavoring to act. And now, let me say, that I have never ceased to regard you with the same tenderness that I felt when no cloud intervened to obscure the sun of our happiness. I think, form a clearer appreciation of the pureness and unselfishness, as well as the integrity of your character, which I now have, that I love you with a higher and better affection than I did then. All this I now lay open to you, and again offer you my heart, which is, I trust, more worthy of you than it was when you once before accepted its love. Answer this letter as early as you can, and say whether I may now claim your hand, or, if there be still a barrier, say what it is, frankly. Perhaps it can be removed. Yours as ever. HENRY MILLER."

"After a day's reflection, Emily thus replied:—

"Dear Henry,—Your letter, altogether unexpected, has filled my heart with joy. What I did five years ago, was done from a stern sense of duty, and it has cost me many a heart ache. But I never repented the step, and now less than ever, since it has been the means of causing you to see that you were then governed by wrong principles, and what is better, has led you earnestly and successfully to enter into combat with what was false and evil. That you have overcome, fills me with such gladness that my eyes run over with tears. After all, my love has not been misplaced—my love, that even the past could not extinguish. You ask if there be now any barrier to our union? I know of none, except the altered circumstances of our family. If you take me now you take a portionless bride.

Yours, EMILY.

A few weeks had elapsed, and then two hearts that had passed through years of suffering, were made happy, but they were happier far for this suffering, for it had been the means of making them worthy of each other. Had it not been for the severe lesson Henry Miller received, it is not probable that he would ever have reformed the leading purpose of his life, and might have been led on under the inspiration of the dishonest principles by which he was governed, into some bolder act of over-reaching, that would have brought him to a bar of justice. With such a man as her husband, could Emily Weldon have been happy? No—that would have been impossible. But now, she was the wife of a man who was all she could desire her husband to be. She had indeed sowed in tears, but was reaping in joy.

Thus it is that right actions, no matter how much suffering they may cause in the present, ever bring their reward; while the smallest deviation from principle, is surely visited, at some time in life, by evil consequences. This may seem a trite adage to some, and be lightly thought of by others; but its truth is indubitable, and its importance to every one of such serious moment, that it cannot be too often repeated nor too often made the subject of familiar illustration.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FROM MEXICO.
ARRIVAL OF THE SPECIAL MESSENGER IN WASHINGTON.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By the Southern telegraph at this moment, we have received what we believe to be authentic intelligence of a treaty of peace with Mexico having been negotiated and accepted by the Mexican government, at Quaretaro, by Gen. Scott, on the basis of the instructions sent out by the government last year.

The intelligence arrived at New Orleans on the 13th, by the steamer New Orleans, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 18th inst. Mr Frenor, the bearer of the despatches from General Scott, has also been landed at Mobile by the steamer Iris.

The government messenger has arrived in Washington.

These despatches contain the treaty of peace proposed by the Mexican Congress at Queretaro.

General Scott took the responsibility of accepting this treaty under certain conditons, and of forwarding it to the American governmet at Washington.

One of the conditions is that 12,000 American troops are to remain in the city of Mexico till certain obligations are complied with. The balance to be withdrawn.

The boundary line is to be the Rio Grande up to the Gila, giving New Mexico and California to the United States.

The United States is to give a pecuniary consideration to Mexico, of a small amount, compared with that in the rejected treaty of Tachubaya.

General Scott, as Commander-in-chief of the American Army, has taken the whole of the responsibility of accepting this treaty, and forwarding it to our government. Mr. Trist's agency in it, is probably subsidiary to that of General Scott.

Great excitement prevailed at New Orleans, and still greater at Washington.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th contains a long narrative of the expedition made by Gen. Lane against Tehuacan, the narrow escape of Santa Anna, the occupation of Orizaba by the American troops, the establishment of an American government at Orizaba, together with the description of the country.

Col. Hayes, of the Texan volunteers, was appointed, by Gen. Lane, commander of all the military forces in Orizaba and its vicinity; Maj. Polk, of the 3d dragoons, civil and military governor of Orizaba; and Lieut. Col. Dumont of the Indiana volunteers, artillery general.

The Picayune says, "There is no doubt of the fact that Mr. Trist, under the advice and sanction of Gen. Scott, has continued to exercise the function of negotiator, and that a paper, in form and substance a treaty of peace, has been signed, sealed and sent to Washington for approval. The terms of accommodation have in the main transpired. The terms of the present accommodation approach nearly the instructions prepared for Mr. Trist by the department of state in the first instance. Mexico is to receive, perhaps, a smaller pecuniary compensation, and the right of way across the isthmus of Tehauntepec is abandoned on our part. Our advices leave us little room to doubt that the Mexican government and congress at Queretaro have already ratified the treaty. If this be so, we may regard a speedy advent of peace as a settled matter."

The substance of the treaty is, as we understand it, as follows:—

First. Peace between the United States and Mexico, and an armistic between the military commanders of the two countries during such time as the treaty shall be in suspence.

Secondly. Mexico agrees in consideration, &c., that the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall hereafter be from sea up the middle of the Rio Grande to the boundary of New Mexico, and thence in a line which (with some digression) is to run west (or nearly west) to the Pacific Ocean, and strike a point south of the port San Diego.

Thirdly. In consideration of this large cession of territory, the United States are to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen million of dollars, and to satisfy all just claims of the citizens of the United States against the government of Mexico.

The treaty is understood to contain many provisions of detail; but does not, as we hear include any provision, as has been reported, for the maintenance of a military force by the U. S. for a certain time in Mexico.

The treaty makes its appearance in a questionable *form* being concluded by Mr. Trist, as with full powers, after these powers had been withdrawn, or intended to be withdrawn, by the executive. It is understood, however, that the treaty, such as it is, will be submitted by the President to the Senate for its consideration.—What will be its fate in that body we shall not undertake to predict. [National Intelligencer.

The *Washington Union* has had a conversation with Mr. Frenor, and regrets to learn from him that the patriotic son of Senator Webster—Major Edward Webster, of the Massachusetts volunteers—died between the 20th and 25th ult., at San Angel, about 8 miles from the city of Mexico, of the typhoid fever; which Mr. Frenor tells us is unfortunately prevalent among the troops. Capt. Barclay of the New York regiment, also died lately.

On the 16th of January, Col. Bankhead, with the regiment of Alabama volunteers, a naval 12 pounder battery, and two companies of Louisana horse, started from Vera Cruz for Orizaba, to permantly occupy and garrison that point.—General Cadwallader was in the quiet occupation of Toluca with his brigade. He had under court-martial several priests, accused of efforts to produce desertion among our troops.—He was expected in the capital about the 5th, on business connected with his department.

Colonel Withers, at Real del Monte, was getting on smoothly in the collection of revenue arising from the silver mines in that country—his position controlling the mines in that region. Col. Clark marched for Guernavacca (from the city of Mexico) on the 1st inst., with a brigade composed of the first and 15th infantry, Georgia mounted battalion, and Lieut. Lovell's light battery, for the purpose of permantly occupying and garrisoning that point, which lies about 60 miles from the city of Mexico, on the great Acapulco road from the capital to the Pacific.

The Tennessee troops are garrisoning the post at the National Bridge, and a new volunteer regiment is in garrison at Puente San Juan, midway between Vera Cruz and the National Bridge. The brigade of Gen. Smith and Coll Williams's regiment of Kentucky volunteers are in the city of Mexico, maintaining an effective police. All attempts at disorderly conduct in the city had ceased.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, FEBRUARY 29, 1848.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

On Wednesday last a message was received from the President communicating the treaty of peace with Mexico to the Senate. On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into executive session on the treaty, and it was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The treaty was ordered to be printed. The doors were then opened.

In another column, under the head of Mexican news, will be found all the information in relation to the substance of the treaty that we have been able to gleam from our exchanges.

DEATH OF HON. J. Q. ADAMS.

On Monday last, 21st inst., Hon. J. Q. Adams was seized with was supposed to be an apoplectic fit, while in his seat in the House of Representatives. He was immediately removed to the Speaker's room, adjoining the Representatives' Hall—the House adjourning instantaneously—where he remained until his death, attended by Mrs. Adams and daughter. He died as we learn by the the telegraph report for the Boston papers, on Friday. No particulars were added. A great man has departed.

Mr. Adams was 81 years of age, and has been in public life SIXTY-THREE years, having received the appointment of Secretary under Mr. Rush, Minister to Russia, when but 18, and remaining in the service of his country, in some capacity, almost uninterruptedly up to the hour of his death.

MAJOR EDWARD WEBSTER, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, youngest son of Hon. Daniel Webster, died of typus fever, at San Angel, eight miles from Mexico, the headquarters of General Cushing's brigade, between the 20th and 25th of Jan. Mr. Webster enlisted the first company of Volunteers for the war in N. England. Without having an opportunity to distinguish himself in battle, Major Webster has proved that he possessed a patriotic spirit, and has died in the service of his country to which he chose to devote his capacities.

FEDERAL PANICS.

The way the federal papers get up panics is well illustrated by the following. The factory at Augusta suspends operations. The Portland Advertiser thus notices it:

"The large cotton mill at Augusta, which is said to have obtained its water power cheaper than any other mill in the country, has suspended operations and discharged all hands.

"Why don't the Argus ask 'where's the ruin?' As we understand that this mill is controlled by prominent locos, it will probably not be said to be an attempt to 'raise a panic.'"

The federal paper at Saco seizes upon the item and announces it in the following shape:

"The cotton Manufacturing Company at Augusta have suspended operations and discharged all hands."

The origin of all this ruin and suspension is told in a very few words by the Augusta Banner, and is as follows:

"Our Cotton Factory has suspended operations for three or four weeks in order to afford opportunity for putting in more machinery and making some alterations."

CONSISTENCY—The whole whig party in the House of Representatives voted in favor of a proposition declaring the war with Mexico to have been "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President." Yet when it was proposed to reduce this declaration to practice, and a proposition was made to withdraw our army from the country with which we are fighting this "unnecessary" and "unconstitutional" war, only a corporal's guard could be found to sustain the resolution. They dared not carry out their own declaration.

☞ A session of the Probate Court for this County will be held at the Probate Office on Tuesday next.

☞ Hon. W. B. S. Moor will please accept our thanks for Senate reports sent us, and also for other valuable documents.

REGENERATION OF MEXICO.

The great work of regenerating Mexico, is now commencing in good earnest. A correspondent of the N. Y. Jour. of Com., says:—

Education, sadly neglected as it is there, has received its first auspicious impulse through the combined action of Mexicans and Americans.—The mass meeting held a Matamoras on the 9th of January, in which native civillans and American army officers harmoniously united in urging the establishment of a system of common schools—numerously as it was attended by Mexicans in their cathedral, a new as well as cheering era in the history of that benighted unfortunate race. It is indeed gratifying to see the schoolmaster treading so close upon the heels of the drill-sergeant.

Letters received by the secretaries of the American Tract Society, earnestly urge the sending of colporteurs and more Spanish publications to Mexico. The door is wide open there for receiving moral and religious, as well as political *truth*. A clergyman writes from Vera Cruz as follows:—

"Every facility is afforded me by our great men in power here, both in the army and navy. I preach three times every Sabbath; in the morning on board a U. S. government vessel, at noon in the National Palace, and in the afternoon in a regular church. During the week, I visited the sick, of which there are nearly a thousand in the hospitals. The Spanish tracts demand much labor in their judicious distribution, and indications justify the hope that they will be eminently useful. The poor natives accept them cheerfully, and the sick pay for them without hesitation.—Within the last week, they have begun to call at my lodgings to procure copies of these works."

Some months since, a quantity of bibles and tracts were sent from New York to the order of a gentleman at Vera Cruz. Unfortunately he died before they reached that city. They were afterward taken and distributed among the Spanish and Mexican population, by a pious friend, who writes about them as follows:—

"The bibles and tracts were kindly received and greatfully acknowledged. The priests consented to have them circulated, after the Scriptures were examined and found to be free from note or comment. Large numbers of people continue to call upon me for bibles and testaments, but I regret to say, my stock is exhausted."

The American Tract Society has recently made another grant of 15,000 pages for Vera Cruz.

A third friend writes as follows from New Orleans:

"The subject of colportage in Mexico," he says, "magnifies in importance before me, until I am almost afraid to act or write upon it. In the Lord alone is our hope. Vera Cruz, considering its connexion with the interior, is the most important place, and the best men should be sent there. I recently supplied a lady, who lives at Matamoras, with various books, for the purpose of establishing a Sabbath school in that city. May Heaven prosper the enterprise."

It is gratifying to learn that two colporteurs are on their way to Vera Cruz, and as soon as competent men can be had, others will follow.—To sustain its constantly extending operations as well as outlays, both at home and abroad, the Tract Society confidently relies upon an enlargement of public beneficence and Christain liberality.

☞ The Premiums proposed by the Trustees of the Oxford County Agricultural Society for the ensuing year, will be found on the last page of to-day's paper; also the various Committees, and the rules to be observed by applicants for Premiums.

☞ This number of the Democrat is printed on paper manufactured by Messrs. A. C. Denison & Co. of Norway. It is a good article, of much whiter and firmer stock than the paper we have used for the past year, although not so heavy, and works beautifully. They manufacture all kinds of printing paper to order.

When we hear a whig boasting of his party, and you seldom find one who does not, it reminds us of an old mill that stood many years ago about a mile from this village, which had a first rate head and fall, *but no water.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The March number has come promptly to hand, equaling in excellence any former issue. It is illustrated with seventeen engravings, some of them very fine; and contains a variety of tales, and other interesting reading that cannot fail to beguile the leisure hours of such as may be fortunate enough to possess the work.

NEW TERRITORIES COMING. There are four new territories knocking at the doors of Congress for organization, viz: Nebraska, west of Missouri; Itaska, north of Wisconsin; Minesota, west of the same, and another one not yet named on the extreme north-west borders of the Union.

A NEW GRAIN DISCOVERED. Leichardt, in his account of travels in Australia, says near "Palm tree Creek I noticed a grass with an ear much resembling the bearded wheat. With the exception of those cereals that are cultivated, it had the largest seed I ever met with in grasses; even my black fellow was astonished at its remarkable size."

☞ There are numerous cotton manufactories in Mexico. In 1842, there were fifty three factories having 131,270 spindles, which consume about 3,000,000 pounds cotton annually being about two thousand pounds more than the production of that country at that time.—The raw material can be produced in Mexico to a much greater extent.

MONEY MATTERS. A great change has come over the market within two weeks. Money has become oppressively plenty in England. The letters say that such is the want of "satisfactory employment" for capital that good bills are discounted at 3 3-4 if not at 3 1-2 per cent.—So money, which was just now two or three times as dear in London as in New York, so dear indeed, that "good bills" were good for nothing in raising it, has now fallen to half price there which it bears here, and is quite accessible with all. The money borrowed here will therefore be paid up, and the borrowing will set in the opposite current, and this is likely to make quite a change in the immediate money relations of the two countries.

Gold, which was flowing out of England, is now flowing into that country too freely. The same is true here. Gold was flowing out, but now is only flowing in. The whole export of February will probably not exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, while a much larger sum will come in. The Banks have already increased their specie a million of dollars, and yet the exchanges are in favor of the Atlantic board over all the south and west.

Government six per cent. and Treasury Notes, which fell below par, have been buoyed up by the inseting tide, and are going above par; so that either would now be taken in new issues at par, and the financiering of the government is easy, if they can but manage the politics. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

☞ We learn that Leighton, of Bangor, indicted in the U. S. Court for pilfering in the post office at Bangor has been sentenced to two years imprisonment in the county jail in Penobscot. This was the lightest sentence which the law would permit; and this leniency was extended by the Court on account of the previous good character sustained by the young man, and the feelings of sincere sorrow and repentence which he has manifested.

CUT YOUR GRAFTS. The season has now arrived when scions for grafting in the spring may safely be cut. The best way is, to cut them from bearing trees, so that you may be sure that the fruit is the kind that you want.—If you wish to bring your trees into bearing quick, the scions should be cut from the ends of bearing branches, but if you are not particular on that point, they will answer from young and thrifty growing branches.

SINGULAR MALFORMATION. Dr. E. F. Clark of Portland, states in a newspaper that on a *post mortem* examination of the late Rev. Jason Whitman who died of pleurisy, the heart was found in the right cavity of the thorax, its apex inclined to the right,—the two lobes of the left lung filling the left cavity. The right lung had only two lobes, the place of the third being occupied by the heart. The liver was in the left side, its reversed form suiting to the left hypochondrium. The position of the stomach was reversed, the small end to the left, the large towards the right side—the latter, with the spleen, occupying the usual place of the liver.—The large intestines were in the left side of the abdomen, passing from the left to the right.—The sigmoid flexture was in the right side. The great omentum was wanting. All the organs of the abdomen were healthy, but reversed.

COL. FREMONT. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of commerce writes:

"The order in the case of Lt. Col. Fremont was promulgated last evening, after the mail closed.

"The President decides that the charge of mutiny is not fully established; but that the charges of insubordination, &c., are fully made out and justify the finding of the Court, whose sentence was dismissed from the service. The President approves of the sentence; but, in consideration of the character and services of Lt. Col. Fremont, he remits the sentence, and directs that Lt. Col. Fremont shall report himself for duty.

"Lt. Col. Fremont, as soon as the order was received by him, wrote and sent in his resignation."

SLAVERY IN MICHIGAN.—The following resolution has just passed the Michigan House, by a vote of *fifty-two to three*, viz:

"*Resolved*, That, whenever the government the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession, or purchase, in which Slavery shall not by law exist at the time of such conquest, cession, or purchase, it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress to permit the institution of Slavery, in any form, to be introduced therein."

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD. We understand that a contract was made this week for laying the rails on the work to be finished by the first of June next.

The work of laying the rails (on the horizontal on continuous bearing principle) around the hill, has been commenced and will probably be finished without delay, and an engine will be put upon the track for the purpose of drawing gravel teams and doing other heavy work in the course of a week or two. [Portland Adv.

☞ "Mrs. A.," said a ragged urchin at a neighbor's door, "won't you please to darn my stocking, see those great holes there."

"Want me to darn your stocking? What for?"

"Why, you see, mother can't get time."

"Can't get time? Well, where is your mother?"

"Oh, she's gone to the Sewing Circle."

Truth is revealed to the humble and childlike, not to the proud and arrogant.

For the Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—It may not be known to many of your readers, that within the last three months measures have been taken to establish in this Village a Literary Institution, to be under the charge of Mr. E. P. HINDS, the present able Principal of the "Norway Liberal Institute."

Although the initiatory steps were taken in December last, yet such was the alacrity and promptitude with which the enterprising inhabitants of our town engaged in this work, that great progress has already been made in the erection of the Institute building. The means for this purpose were obtained by subscription, in shares of $25 each, every subscriber thus becoming a proprietor to the amount of his contribution.

At the several meetings of the Proprietors, By-Laws have been adopted, the necessary executive officers elected, and a plan for a building agreed upon.

This edifice is to be of brick, two stories high, 54 feet long by 32 wide, and 21 feet high, with a basement, and colonade in front.

It will be completed by the first of June next, in season for the commencement of the Summer Term, unless some unforseen obstacle shall interfere.

The site which has been selected for the location of the building, is the most eligible in the Village, being near its centre, upon the bank of the river and nearly opposite the Congregational Meeting-house.

It is not the design of the projectors of this Institution to make it a rival of any other, as there will probably be no other in its immediate vicinity.

The reputation which Mr. HINDS has established as a successful and popular teacher, during his short residence in this County, is an enviable one, and renders it absolutely certain that the Institution, so long as it remains under his charge, will deserve and receive the liberal patronage of the people of this County and State.

Some of the peculiar advantages which this locality affords for the establishment and support of a literary Institution like the one in question, will form the subject of a future communication. R.

South Paris, Feb. 25th, '48.

"SOLITARY AND ALONE."—Giddings, of Ohio, in the House, gave the solitary *No* against the resolutions presenting gold medals to Generals Scott and Taylor; and Hale, of New Hampshire, gave the solitary *No* in the Senate, against the resolutions of thanks to those officers.

THE WILMOT PROVISO AS A "TEST." We notice, by reference to the resolutions passed at the Utica Convention, that the democrats of New York, friendly to the Proviso, unequivocally disclaim the intention of making it a test in the Presidential election.

IRON SOLDER. A new process has just been invented and brought into use in this city, by which wrought and cast iron and steel can be as easily soldered as tin, so that in a short time we shall have men rambling round after the manner of the travelling tinkers, bearing in their hands small furnaces, and making the air resound with "any iron ware to mend?" [N. Y. Express.

☞ The Millerites are holding a protracted meeting at Le Roy, New-York. May next has been fixed upon by these people as the time for the Second Advent.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT. The senate of the Mississippi legislature have passed a bill appropriating $5,000 for the benefit of the volunteers now in the field from that state. This amount was all the senate thought the house would agree to, but the house amended the bill so to appropriate $15,000, and passed it three to one.

☞ A Boston loafer was brought up under the city ordinance for being found drunk in the street—the fine being one dollar for each offence. The fine he paid, and was again arraigned. "No you don't Judge," said he, "I knows the law, one dollar for each offence, *and this is the same old drunk.*"

The editor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch has seen a beautiful copy of the Declaration of Independence, signatures and all, *engraved upon one side of an American dollar!*

Lieut. Burke, of the Bombay engineers, has published a pamphlet, in which he states that one of the salt beds of Scinde contains an area of 300 miles of salt of an average thickness of three feet, or a supply equal to the consumption of 100,000,000 of people for 1,600 years.

Five boys were recently subjected to the expense of $75 in fines and costs, for breaking up a school in Ashfield, by putting the master out of doors. A man who stood by and countenanced the act, was obliged to pay about half as much as the boys.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. Nantucket has sent a petition to Boston for a dissolution of the Union. She is already 30 miles out at sea; if she finds her moorings uncomfortable, she had better hoist a sail, and change her position

Worcester Palladium.

There is reason to believe that chloroform is used for the purpose of intoxication. The Boston Medical Journal says that the demand for it almost exceeds belief.

Horn may be softened by a degree of heat not exceeding that of melted lead, and may be afterwards moulded into any required shape.

ESCAPE FROM A BEAR.

There happened in Newry, in the western part of the State of Maine, a wonderful escape from a large bear, a year ago last summer. A gentleman had lost some cattle, and being absent from home, his son, a young man, thought he would go in pursuit of them. His younger brother wished to accompany him, but he persuaded him to remain at home. Following what he supposed to be a cow path, he pursued his way through a long piece of woods, until aroused by a rustling noise. Thinking it was the cattle, he proceeded in the direction of the noise—but what was his surprise to behold a large bear, looking steadily at him, growling, and evidently impatient to make him his prey. He had no weapon of defence.

His dog, Skip, his only companion, he encouraged to attack the bear, that he might have time to escape; but the dog was frightened at the furious appearance of the beast, and would not approach. The bear being irritated at the noise of the dog, flew at the young man, who then ran for a tree, the bear pursuing him, followed by the dog. The young man had just time to get out of the reach of the bear, altho' she pursued so closely that she raked the heels of his boot when she struck with her paw. He climbed so high, that after shaking her off four times, she walked sullenly away, and hid herself in plain sight of the tree. He waited about four hours, and not hearing of her, he descended the tree. Then he heard the same cracking in the bushes and was again obliged to take refuge in the tree, and called loudly for help but no help came. The sun had set, the birds had ceased singing, and nothing was heard in the lonely woods except the echo of his own voice. His situation was indeed painful.

His parents returning and finding him absent and noticing the appearance of the dog, which had just returned, concluded that something was the matter, they immediately raised the neighbors and went in pursuit. After dilligent search at twelve o'clock at night they found him. He was so hoarse he could hardly speak, and was hardly able to answer their inquiries. They assisted him down the tree, and to get home. He was very feeble for three weeks, and says he never has been well since. There was no other tree within a hundred rods that would have saved his life. He had but a few moments to consider what course to pursue; and the courage, prudence, and presence of mind (under God's providence) which he exercised, undoubtedly saved his life. Time may efface, but never will remove the scars on the tree inflicted by the bear in endeavoring to reach his prey.

Argus.

STERN FOREMOST. A tar growing sick of his business, deserted his ship, went into the country, and hired himself to a farmer. He was immediate set to ploughing with a yoke of oxen and an old mare called Jin. The sailor being wholly unacquainted with the management of the trucks, sheets and bowlines of his old mare and oxen, in his first attempt to put about missed stay, and by turning the yoke, threw Jin and the oxen all down in a heap together. Jin frightened with confusion, bawled out for help. The farmer asked "What's the matter?"

"Matter! Matter enough," replied Jack.—"The larboard ox has got on the starboard side—old Jin has got foul of the rigging, and they all went down stern foremost."

A SATISFACTORY VERDICT.—A case was recently submitted to a jury in this county, which for its novelty and happy result, deserves a place in "the reports."

It arose from the following circumstance: Two men, living near neighbors, had a falling out about a cow of one of the parties frequently getting into the inclosure of the other, and which finally resulted in the death of the cow, she having been set upon by dogs, and chased till she ran against a stump and broke her neck.

The case was submitted to jury of respectable and wealthy farmers. After hearing related all the circumstances, the jury made up their minds that the owner of the cow could not afford to lose her, and that the owner of the dogs was not able to pay for her.; they therefore rendered the following verdict: "That the jury should pay the value of the cow, the magistrate treat the party, and the constable pay the costs."

The verdict was immediately ratified and satisfied, to the great joy of the entire neighborhood.—Kentucky Democrat.

"YANKEES ARE HARD TO BEAT."—Mr. Briggs, of Lewiston, who contracted to build the bridge over the Androscoggin at Lewiston, intended to haul the stone for one of the abutments on to a rocky island in the middle of the river, during the winter, when the river is usually frozen sufficient to admit the passage of teams; but the mild weather has prevented the ice from forming of the usual thickness. He was desirous to avail himself of the late snow to haul the rocks, of which the abutment is to be built, directly on the island, and not be compelled to boat them over on the rapid current. To overcome this difficulty, he turned out his men in the night, shoveled snow on the track of the ice, and then threw water over it. This froze rapidly, and, by following up the process, he has made a snow or ice track of sufficient thickness and strength to sustain six ox teams, heavily laden with stone. We learn that a large number of teams are now employed, and that the stone will all be upon the island in a week or ten days, ready for laying.—[Portland Adv.

A CELESTIAL VISITOR. Professor Mosler of Dorpat, is of opinion that the Comet of 1264 may be looked for this month. It made its appearance also in 1556, and was of great size and brilliancy. This comet is computed to pass out from the sun about twelve millions of miles, being more than double the distance of Neptune. Its period is 292 years.

THE POLICY OF THE WHIGS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Jour. of Commerce, speaking of the course of the whigs in Congress in reference to the war, says,—

"A large majority of the whigs are manifestly opposed to any additional taxes, until the high *protective Tariff* shall be restored. *That* is to be the true whig issue of the next Presidential election. They care nothing about the war, except so far as its continuance may be used as a means of forcing the government to go back to a protective Tariff. That is the true key to the whole legislation of the House, so far as the whig majority directs it."

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The Montreal Courier of the 8th instant, understands that the Governor-General received, by the last mail, a despatch from the home government, in which it is announced to him that a new and satisfactrory postal arrangement has been made with the United States, and that it will come into operation in April next. It may be so, but it is a matter of some surprise that our government is silent on the subject, if such an arrangement has been made.—Boston Times.

NEWSPAPERS. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey, "for the preservation of newspapers," which authorizes the clerks of the counties to subscribe for, and preserve in a bound form, all the newspapers published in their several counties. The advantages which must result from this measure are too apparent to require comment, for newspapers are the true chronicles of the times.

☞ The British tories don't like President Polk at all. He is too unbending—too democratic—too much of an American.

At the last accounts, the King of the French was sick, and the French were sick of the King. [John Donkey.

Why is a hundred dollar bill like an anvil? Because it's hard to raise.

A Western paper contains an advertisement of a farm for sale, and as an inducement to purchase says,—"There is not an *Attorney* within fifteen miles of the neighborhood."

Put this down as certain, that Mr Clay and his immediate friends will oppose every military candidate, be he Gen. Scott or Gen. Taylor—and that Old Rough and Ready especially is not the choice of Mr Clay. So says a letter from Washington to the Picayune.

"In prison and ye visited me." In St. Louis they have just established a prison discipline society and procured, as a beginning, a libary of 150 volumes for the use of the prisoners in the country jail.

ASTHMA, or difficulty of breathing, is caused by a collection of morbid humors in the air-cells of the lungs, which prevent them from being duly expanded—hence difficult and laborious breathing, cough, great oppression of the breast, pain in the head, palpitation of the heart, and many other distressing complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to give relief in Asthma, because they purge from the body those humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man.—From four to six of said Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time carry off the most violent fit of Asthma, and if used occasionally afterwards, will keep the system in sound health.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHAS. H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; Joseph H. Wardwell, Rumford; J. Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; J. Coolidge, Livmore; Hiram Himes, Hartford: Caleb Besse, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

FROM THE OLD DOMINION.

Waynesborough, Augusta Co., Va., March 19, 1847.

Dr. Fowle:

During the past year, my daughter was sick with a fever about two or three months; this left her in a low and feeble state, she was then attacked with a most violent and severe cough, raised daily large quantities of very bad corrupted matter, accompanied with considerable blood. She was afflicted with great pain in the side and breast,—this continued for several months, until she was reduced almost to a skeleton. During this time she was under the care of good and skillful physcians, who done their best, but did not remove the symptoms which appeared to be *fatal Consumption*, and which threatened every day to carry her off. At last, a friend who had been afflicted with a very hard cough for several years, told *he was effectually cured* with Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and recommended my daughter to try it. She did so, and when she had taken a single bottle, she began to improve. I then told my physician that my daughter was taking Wistar's Balsam. He replied, very well. *I think it a good preparation*—keep on, it will not hurt her. She continued to use it until she was restored to good health. I believe *it saved my daughter's life*, and do not hesitate to recommend others who are afflicted as my daughter was, to try it.

RICHARD TERREL.

N. B. Let those who have any doubts about the merits of this popular medicine, go to their own neighbors for proof of its efficacy.

☞ Beware of the Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Buy none but the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam, signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

[From the Boston Evening Gazette.]

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA AND TOMATO BITTERS.—The extensive sale of these popular Bitters is the best evidence of their excellence. No other medicine approved by the Faculty has had so successful a run within so short a period. They are entirely composed of vegetables, and are the most innocent and efficacious of any corrective yet offered to the afflicted. In our opinion these Bitters are one of the best compounds yet offered for the cure of dyspepsia, and the long train of nervous diseases. For sale by Frederick Brown, corner of State and Washington street.

The above is only printed as a proof of the high estimation in which BROWN'S Bitters are held by every one that has seen or experienced their wonderful virtues.

There is one thing that should always be tho't of; that is, be sure to get the genuine. Always ask for BROWN'S, as that is the only original article of Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Turner, by Job Prince, Esq., Capt. Cyrus K. Wood, of Kingfield, to Miss Martin K. Dresser, of Turner.

DEATHS.

In Norway, 19th inst., Mr. James Packard, aged 80 years and 7 months.

In Woodstock, 7th inst., widow Abigail Thurlow, aged 87.

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of County Commissioners holden by adiournment at Paris on the 29th day of December, 1847.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County road laid out on the Pet. of Silas Barnard and others from the house of your subscriber to Uriah Capen's house in Canton, is unnecessary for the public—in the fall and spring is wet, and in winter exceedingly exposed to drifting snows; that if a road is necessary for said Capen it should be in a different and better place—whereupon he prays the Hon. Court, after due notice and proper proceedings, to discontinue said road.

GIDEON ELLIS.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 29th day of December, by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern-house of John Kelsey in Canton, the 26th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses. Also, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Canton, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Canton, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris; the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

43 A true copy of said petition and order thereon. Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Kennebec.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, agent of the town of Monmouth, would respectfully represent that a part of the county road located on the petition of R. Clay and others, in June, 1846, ought to be discontinued, or certain alterations made—beginning near M. E. Morton's house, in Monmouth, thence easterly, on said route, to Litchfield line. I therefore pray your honors, in connection with the County Commissioners of Oxford County, as soon as may be, to view said route, and make such alterations, or discontinuances, as you think proper. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

HENRY V. CUMSTON, Agent.

Monmouth, Dec. 31, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, Dec. Term, 1847.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioner is responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is *Ordered*, That the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County, at Prescott's tavern, in Monmouth, in said County of Kennebec, on Thursday, the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Monmouth and Litchfield, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Age, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the state, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Kennebec Journal; all of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting; that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard, if they see cause.

Attest: W. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.

43 Attest: W. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County or public road leading from Merrill's Corner in Brownfield, to Kezar Falls in Porter, by the way of Porter Village, might be much improved by alterations, we would therefore solicit your attendance to examine said road, and make such alterations and locations as you in your wisdom shall deem meet and proper, and as in duty bound we pray.

NATHANIEL HILL & 31 others.

Nov'r, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 29th day of December, by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel E. Merrill in said Brownfield, on the 25d day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, and by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Brownfield and Porter, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Brownfield and Porter, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris; the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

42 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Oxford Teachers' Association

WILL hold its next session at the Meeting house on Paris Hill, commencing on Wednesday, March 8th, at one o'clock P. M.

An address will be delivered by M. B. BARTLETT, Esq., of Bethel.

Committees will report on Penmanship, Emulation and School Libraries.

W. H. VINTON, Secretary.

Paris, Feb. 10th, 1848.

To the Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford next to be holden at Paris in said County.

HUMBLY shews that a town way from the northerly side line of the land of Richard Peare in Brownfield, to begin near said Peare's dwelling house, and to run a northerly course till it strikes the road leading by the house of Samuel Bean, would be of public convenience; that the Selectmen of said town of Brownfield, after having been requested in writing so to do, have invariably refused and delayed to lay out said road as aforesaid: whereupon your petitioners, considering themselves agrieved by such delay and refusal, pray that your Honors would, agreeably to law in such case made and provided, lay out and establish a town way as above described and direct the same to be recorded in the Books of the town of Brownfield, and as in duty, &c.,

RICHARD PEARE and two others.

Brownfield, Nov. 30, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 29th day of December, by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Richard Peare in Brownfield, on the twenty-fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Brownfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Brownfield, and by publishing the same 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

42 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Fryeburg, Brownfield, Hiram, and vicinity, respectfully represent that the road between Fryeburg Village and Hiram Bridge is both hilly and sandy, and that great improvements may be made by alterations of the same. We therefore request that you examine said road as early as practicable, and make such alterations as in your opinion the public good requires.

ABEL GIBSON & 56 others.

Dec. 20, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the Court of Oxford, on the 29th day of December by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

UPON the foregoing petition, *Ordered*, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Frye's Hotel in Fryeburg Village, on the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Hiram, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Hiram, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, prin'ed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

42 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

CHEAPER AND CHEAPER!

DRY GOODS

FROM THE

NEW YORK AUCTIONS!

WE have this day received a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Carpetings, Feathers,

MATRASSES,

Oil Carpetings, &c.,

and having some

VERY GREAT BARGAINS,

we wish all who want any of the above named goods to call before the best are sold.

We mention a few prices, which of course are but a

Small Advance from Cost,

therefore, those purchasing

FOR CASH

will get more than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money.

Rich French Ginghams, 1s, worth 25 cents.
Very beautiful do. 12 1-2, worth 20 cents.
Cochico Prints, best quality, 10, worth 12 1-2 cts.
A large lot of fast colors, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Prints for comforters, 4, worth 7 cents.
English Patches, 6 1-4, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Scotch Diaper, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Black Alpacas, 29, worth 42 cents.
Drab do, 12 1-2, worth 33 cents.
4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10, worth 17 cents.
Linen Cambric Hdkf's, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Colored Cambrics, 6 1-2, worth 10 cents.

The above goods were bought for cash, and at ruinous prices for those of whom we purchased, therefore, call on us if you want

GREAT BARGAINS.

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 and 92 Middle Street, Portland.

Feb. 8, 1848. 6w41

Hebron Academy,

THE SPRING TERM of Hebron Academy will commence on MONDAY, FEB. 28th, and continue twelve weeks under the care of GEORGE G. FAIRBANKS, A. M.

Thorough instruction will be given in the ancient and modern languages, and particular attention paid to Students fitting for College.—Lectures will be given on Geology, Mineralogy, &c., illustrated by specimens and experiments.

Mr. Fairbanks having proved himself an able and accomplished Teacher by his past success: the location of the School being surrounded by scenery pleasing and attractive to all real lovers of the romantic and picturesque in nature, and exempt from most of the temptations to idleness and dissipation, incident to Cities and large Villages, the Trustees feel warranted to claim for this Institution, advantages for quiet and undisturbed study, surpassed by few if any in the State.

This is one of the oldest Academies in Maine; and for a series of years has maintained its reputation as one of the best. Every effort will continue to be made to sustain its usefulness; to give satisfaction to all who may avail themselves of its advantages, and to render their stay pleasant and profitable. Students will find it for their interest to be present at the opening of the school.

Tuition at the extremely low price of $2.40 per Term; or 25 cents per week for less than a Term.

Good board from $1, to $1,50 per week.

Per order of the Committee.

ROBERT CARR.

January 25th, 1848. 3w39

The Greatest Inducements

EVER YET OFFERED IN BOSTON.

Great Sale Continued!!

Account of STOCK TAKEN!

OVER $100,000 WORTH OF

CLOTHING

TO BE SOLD AND CLOSED UP IMMEDIATELY

AT

"OAK HALL!"

PRICES OF CLOTHING

MARKED DOWN

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

In consequence of the very MILD WEATHER of the Season, thus far, and the GREAT QUANTITIES OF GARMENTS made up by the undersigned this Fall for

Winter Wear,

It has become necessary that his immense Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING MATERIALS

SHOULD BE

Closed up Immediately!

THE FOLLOWING

Extraordinary Inducements

Are therefore offered to the PUBLIC. Read this and call at

OAK HALL!

This will pay to take a trip to BOSTON.

☞ The Sales will continue until every article is sold!

Every article of the Enormous Stock of

GEORGE W. SIMMON'S

OAK HALL!

WILL BE

☞ MARKED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW HET VERY LOWEST PRICES NOW CURRENT AT THIS

Great Clothing Mart!

This Stock embraces the most Extensive Assortment of

GENTLEMENS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

Ever collected together in any One Establishment in this or any other country.

THICK CLOTHING!

AT AN

ENORMOUS DISCOUNT

Will know where to call—for these Goods MUST BE DISPOSED OF! as I have determined, whatever may be the SACRIFICE, that the this GREAT STOCK of

Heavy Winter Clothing,

Now on hand in my Establishment,

SHALL BE SOLD!

EXAMINE

The following Low Prices,

REDUCED ONE-FOURTH,

☞ And bring this Advertisement with you.

BELOW IS THE LIST.

300	Blue Pilot Overcoats, velvet collars, at	$6, 8, 10, 18
250	Blue Mackinaw Blanket Overcoats	$6, 8, 10
100	Codrington Overcoats and Sacks	$6, 8, 10
500	Fancy Tweed do do	$3, 4, 5, 6
100	Pilot Jackets, lined with flannel	$3,50, 4, 5, 6
400	French Overcoats, made in Paris,	$8, 10, 12
150	Duffle do and Sacks	$3, 4, 5
650	Satinet do do figured, plain and ribbed,	$3, 4,50, 5, 6
50	Camlet (real goat's hair) Wrappers, quilted,	$8, 10, 12
325	Tweed Sacks and Overcoats	$3, 4, 5, 6
50	Hunting and Business Coats of black Velveteen	$2, 3, 4
500	Single and Double Bever Overcoats, each from	$9, 10, 12, 14
275	Brown Sacks, velvet collars and facings, &c.	$7, 8, 10
150	Olive and Brown Castor Cloth Overcoats	$6, 8, 10
75	Siberian Bever Overcoats, Gold and Silver Mixed	$10, 12, 14
450	Broadcloth Overcoats, brown, green and black	$12, 14, 15
375	Superfine Drab Overcoats and Sack-, woollen linings	$5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14
100	Jackets, blue and blk broadcloth	$4, 5, 6,50, 7
100	do Satinet, a good article	$2, 2,50, 3
3000	pairs of Pants, Broadcloth, Doeskin and Cassimeres, assorted	$3, 3,50 3,50, 5
2000	do stout Satinet, twilled and plain	$1, 1,75, 2, 2,50, 3, 4,
1500	Vests, of satin, rich figured and plain black	$1,50, 1,75, 2, 2,50, 3
2000	do Fancy and plain Velvet and Cashmere	$1, 1,25, 1,50, 1,75, 2, 2,50
1000	do Valencia, Cloth, Marseills, &c.,	50c., 75c., $1, 1,50, 2, 3
500	Royal plaid, single and double-breasted	$1, 1,25, 1,50
150	Dressing Gowns, fig'd and plain velvet	$4, 5, 6
300	do do Print and M. de Laine	$2,50, 3,50, 5
100	Dress and Frock Coats, blue, blue black, green, brown, &c.,	$7, 9, 10, 12, 14
200	Business Coats, olive, brown, green, &c.	$6,50, 7, 8, 10
750	Cloaks, Opera and Full Circle	$6, 8, 10, 12, 14
200	do and Capes, made from pilot and beaver	$3, 5, 6, 8, 9

LIST OF FASHIONABLE

BOYS' CLOTHING,

AT THE SAME RATES.

Overcoats and Sacks of brown and blk Broadcloth, each from $3, 5, 6, 6,50

Overcoats and Sacks, of Beaver and Pilot $4,50, 3, 3,50, 4, 4,50, 5

Cloaks and Capes, of Broadcloth $2,50, 3, 3,50, 4, 4,50, 6

Dress Frocks, of black, brown, green, olive Cloths $5, 6,50, 7, 7,50, 8

Jackets, of black, brown, green, olive cloths $2, 2,25, 2,50, 3, 3,50 4

Polka Suits, all colors, a great variety $4, 5, 5,50, 6, 6,50

Pants, of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c. $1,75, 2, 2,25, 2,50, 3

Vests, of black and fancy colored Satins, Velvets, &c. 50c., 75c., $1, 1,25, 1,50

Vests, double-breasted, of Cloth, Plaid, Valencia 50c., 75c., $1, 1,25, 1,50

Overhauls, and many other articles of Boys' Clothing 30, 37 and 50 cents

and an endless variety of such Goods.

ELEGANT

FURNISHING GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS.

300	dozen White Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands, each	62c., 75c., $1
100	dozen White Shirts, plain	33, 37, 50 cents,
50	do Striped Calico Shirts	50, 62
50	do Twilled stripe Shirts	37, 50
100	do Cotton Flannel Shirts and Drawers,	33, 42
25	do Merino and Angolia Shirts and Drawers	62, 75
100	do Ipswich and Portsmouth Shirts and Drawers	62c., $1
50	do Royal Ribbed Shirts and Drawers,	50, 75
50	do Plain and Twilled Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers	62, 75
100	do Guernsey Frocks	75, 8
75	do Linen Bosoms, plain and run plait, all kinds	25, 75
1000	do Collars, plain & colored, fashionable	8, 25
25	do Rich figured Satin Scarfs	75c., $1,75
55	do Satin Cravats, heavy	62c., $1
26	do Superfine Italian Cravats	50c., $1,17
500	do Self-adjusting Cravats and Stocks, Satin and Silk	37, 75
1000	do Braces, of all kinds and material	37, 62
70	do Mufflers and Comforters, figured and spotted	12, 33
26	do Kid Gloves, black, white and fancy colors	37, 75
100	do Fancy Gloves, silk, linen and wool,	8, 20
50	do Buck Gloves, super. and Mittens	17, 50
200	do Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk and linen	6c., $1
200	do Socks and Woolen Mits	12, 38
50	do Smoking Caps, of Silk, Wool, and Velvet	12c., $1
50	do Brussels and other Carpet Bags	$1, 1,25
1000	do Umbrellas, silk and cotton, all sizes	37c., $2,50
2000	do Canes, with swords, dirks, &c.	12c. $2,00

&c. &c. &c.

Together with an endless variety of

RICH PIECE GOODS!

Which will be made up in the most fashionable manner, at short notice, as my Whole Stock must be closed up IMMEDIATELY, on account of the ALTERATIONS NOW GOING ON upon the premises, and the mildness of the season.

☞ Every one who calls upon me to purchase during the period above named, may do so in the Confident Expectation of getting

A GREAT BARGAIN!

REMEMBER

GEORGE W. SIMMONS'S

"OAK HALL,"

ANN STREET, BOSTON,

(OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF MERCHANT'S ROW.)

Feb. 1, 1848. 3m

Old Iron! Old Iron!!

10,000 LBS. Old Iron wanted by the subscriber in exchange for Stoves and Cash.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 20, 1846. tf

THOMSONIAN MEDICINES, for sale by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Nov. 12, 1847. 3w31

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets

(Between Dearing's & Greenough's New Blocks,)

Portland.

Sept. 16, 1847. tf 20

Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale at the *Old Store Stand* of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE FIRST TERM will commence on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of February next, and continue TWELVE weeks.

TUITION.

Common English Branches,	$3,00
Higher do do	4,00
Languages,	4,00

Instructions given in Music, Drawing and Painting, and Penmanship, for which extra charges will be made.

BOARD, for ladies $1,25; for gentlemen 1,50. Suitable Assistants will be employed if the interest of the School so require.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, *Principal.*

JACOB W. BROWN, *Vice Principal.*

Norway, Feb. 1, 1848. 4w39

Godey's Lady's Book

AND FAMILY MAGAZINE,

THE oldest Magazine in the United States, contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country,—twelve more than the New York magazines.—Two splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly Fashion plate, Model Cottages and Churches, Crochet work, and other matters for the Ladies, all illustrated and well explained, &c. &c.

Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, making three publications in one month, $3 00

Two copies without the Ladies Dollar Newspaper, 5 00

Five copies with one to the person sending the club, 10 00

Eight copies, do do do 15 00

Twelve copies, do do do 20 00

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or Dollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request. Address.

L. A. GODEY,

No. 113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ENOCH PETERSON, late of Newton, and State of Massachusetts, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN SIMMONS.

Canton, Nov. 20, 1847. 43

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the estate of

DAVID WARREN, late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

AARON PARSONS.

Hartford, Jan. 4, 1848. 41

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

ISAAC HEATH, Guardian of JAMES S. HEATH and other minors, heirs at law of ABRAHAM HEATH, late of Sumner in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of his Guardianship of said minors,—

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

97 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JOSHUA S. WHITMAN OF Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, conveyed to DAVID F. BENNETT of an unincorporated place called Reiley in said County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed dated the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1841, a certain tract of land lying in that part of said Greenwood known by the name of Philips Academy half Township, and being Lot No. three in the ninth Range of Lots, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said Mortgage Deed was recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 64, page 308; and the said David F. Bennett on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1847, assigned said Mortgage Deed with all his rights therein, to Cyprian Cole, William Noyes and Enoch Cordwell, Selectmen of said town of Greenwood, and Frederick Coburn, Treasurer of said town, who constituted a Board of Trustees under the name and style of the Trustees of Ministerial and School Fund in the town of Greenwood, and to their successors in said offices, which assignment is recorded in said Oxford Registry Book 76, pages 129-30; and the said Joshua S. Whitman having broken the condition of said Mortgage Deed by neglecting to pay the notes secured by the same and the interest thereon, the undersigned claims to foreclose the same in behalf of said Board, agreeably to the law made and provided for such cases.

WILLIAM NOYES, } Collector of Ministerial and School Fund in the town of Greenwood.

Greenwood, February 17, 1848. *42

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, DANIEL HAZEN OSGOOD of Denmark, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Deed of Mortgage dated July 18, 1843, conveyed to JACOB FROST of said Denmark, a certain tract of land containing 50 acres more or less, being the same premises recorded in Book 24, page 274, Oxford Records, Western District; and whereas the above described mortgage, together with the debt due on the same, was assigned to me, which assignment was recorded with said Records Book 26, page 291: I hereby as assignee, claim possession of the above mortgaged premises for conditions broken, and give this public notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

ABRAHAM BACHELDER.

Denmark, February 18th, 1848. 42

WORCESTER'S

UNIVEESAL & CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUGE.

By Jos. E. Worcester, LL. D.

One Vol., 8vo. sheep, 1032 pages.....Price $3,50.

THE publishers respectfully invite attention to the following eminent testimony to the excellence of this Standard Dictionary:

"The execution of this Dictionary fully answers to its title.

"The Vocabulary is probably more comprehensive than that of all preceding English Dictionaries united.

"Constant reference is made to *authorities* with respect to words newly introduced, and care is taken to note such as are technical, foreign, obsolete, provincial, or vulgar.

"The *Definitions* are clear and exact, and those pertaining to technical and scientific terms are specially valuable to the general reader.

"The author has evidently bestowed great labor on *Pronunciation*. His system of Notation, which is easily understood, and founded on a more complete analysis of the vowel sounds than we have elsewhere met with, together with his plan of exhibiting all the best English authorities in relation to words differently pronounced by different orthœpists, gives to this work important advantages as a Pronouncing Dictionary.

"In *Orthography* he has made no arbitrary changes, but where usage is various and fluctuating, he has aimed to be consistent, and to reduce to the same rules words of similar formation.

"The insertion of *grammatical forms and inflections of words* to a much greater extent than they are given in other English Dictionaries, and the short critical notes on the orthography, the pronunciation, the grammatical form and construction, and the regular, technical, local, and American uses of words interspersed thro' the volume, give to this work much additional value.

"The copious *Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names*, with their pronunciation, and a greatly enlarged and improved edition of Walker's Key to the pronunciation of Classical and Scripture Proper Names, are important appendages to the Dictionary.

"A year has passed since this Dictionary was published, and its already extensive use, both among cultivated English readers, and men of wide learning, affords good testimony of its merits. We confidently recommend it as containing an ample and careful view of the present state of our language.

JARED SPARKS, LL. D. McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History, Harvard University.

JOHN MCLEAN, LL. D. Justice U. S. Sup. Court, Ohio.

MOSES STUART, D. D. Prof. of Sacred Literature, Theo. Seminary, Andover, Mass.

EDWARDS A. PARK, D. D. Abbot Prof. of Christian Theology, Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.

LEONARD WOODS, Jr., D. D. Pres't Bowdoin College, Me.

N. LORD, D. D. Pres't Dartmouth Col., N. H.

EDW. HITCHCOCK, D. D. LL. D. President Amherst College, Mass.

MARK HOPKINS, D. D. President Williams College, Mass.

DDW. T. CHANNING, LL. D. Boylston Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory, Harvard University.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, A. M. Professor of Belles Letters, Harvard University.

ALONZO POTTER, D. D. LL. D. Bishop of Pennsylvania.

SIDNEY WILLARD, A. M. late Prof. of Hebrew, &c. Harvard University.

BENJ. HALE, D. D. Pres't Geneva Col., N. Y.

RODLEY DUNGLINSON, M. D. Prof. in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

FRANCIS BROWN, A. M. Editor North American Review.

CHAS. FOLSOM, A. M. Librarian of Boston Athenæum.

HECTOR HUMPHREY, D. D. Pres't St. John's College, Maryland.

DAVID L. SWAIN, LL. D. President University of North Carolina.

PHILIP LINDSEY, D. D. President of the University of Nashville, Tenn.

N. LAWRENCE LINDSLEY, A. M. Professor of Ancient Language and Literature, Cumberland University, Tenn.

I concur fully in the leading portions of the above recommendation—not having had leisure to examine all the particulars referred to.

LEVI WOODBURY, LL. D. Justice U. S. Sup. Court, Mass.

From a general and frequent reference to this Dictionary, in common use, I fully concur in the general merits of the work, and regard it as a very valuable aid to science.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D. Chancellor of the University of New York.

I have used Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language, in preference to any other, for constant reference.

JOHN WHEELER, D. D. President of University of Vermont.

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Thus it is that right actions, no matter how much suffering they may cause in the present, ever bring their reward; while the smallest deviation from principle, is surely visited, at some time in life, by evil consequences. This may seem a trite adage to some, and be lightly thought of by others; but its truth is indubitable, and its importance to every one of such serious moment, that it cannot be too often repeated nor too often made the subject of familiar illustration.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FROM MEXICO.
ARRIVAL OF THE SPECIAL MESSENGER IN WASHINGTON.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By the Southern telegraph at this moment, we have received what we believe to be authentic intelligence of a treaty of peace with Mexico having been negotiated and accepted by the Mexican government, at Quaretaro, by Gen. Scott, on the basis of the instructions sent out by the government last year.

The intelligence arrived at New Orleans on the 18th, by the steamer New Orleans, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 18th inst. Mr Frenor, the bearer of the despatches from General Scott, has also been landed at Mobile by the steamer Iris.

The government messenger has arrived in Washington.

These despatches contain the treaty of peace proposed by the Mexican Congress at Queretaro.

General Scott took the responsibility of accepting this treaty under certain conditons, and of forwarding it to the American governmet at Washington.

One of the conditions is that 12,000 American troops are to remain in the city of Mexico till certain obligations are complied with. The balance to be withdrawn.

The boundary line is to be the Rio Grande up to the Gila, giving New Mexico and California to the United States.

The United States is to give a pecuniary consideration to Mexico, of a small amount, compaired with that in the rejected treaty of Tachubaya.

General Scott, as Commander-in-chief of the American Army, has taken the whole of the responsibility of accepting this treaty, and forwarding it to our government. Mr. Trist's agency in it, is probably subsidiary to that of General Scott.

Great excitement prevailed at New Orleans, and still greater at Washington.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th contains a long narrative of the expedition made by Gen. Lane against Tehuncan, the narrow escape of Santa Anna, the occupation of Orizaba by the American troops, the establishment of an American government at Orizaba, together with the description of the country.

Col. Hayes, of the Texan volunteers, was appointed, by Gen. Lane, commander of all the military forces in Orizaba and its vicinity; Maj. Polk, of the 3d dragoons, civil and military governor of Orizaba; and Lieut. Col. Dumont of the Indiana volunteers, artillery general.

The Picayune says, "There is no doubt of the fact that Mr. Trist, under the advice and sanction of Gen. Scott, has continued to exercise the function of negotiator, and that a paper, in form and substance a treaty of peace, has been signed, sealed and sent to Washington for approval. The terms of accommodation have in the main transpired. The terms of the present accommodation approach nearly the instructions prepared for Mr. Trist by the department of state in the first instance. Mexico is to receive, perhaps, a smaller pecuniary compensation, and the right of way across the isthumus of Tehauntepec is abandoned on our part. Our advices leave us little room to doubt that the Mexican government and congress at Queretaro have already ratified the treaty. If this be so, we may regard a speedy advent of peace as a settled matter."

The substance of the treaty is, as we understand it, as follows:—

First. Peace between the United States and Mexico, and an armistic between the military commanders of the two countries during such time as the treaty shall be in suspence.

Secondly. Mexico agrees in consideration, &c., that the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall hereafter be from sea up the middle of the Rio Grande to the boundary of New Mexico, and thence in a line which (with some digression) is to run west (or nearly west) to the Pacific Ocean, and strike a point south of the port San Diego.

Thirdly. In consideration of this large cession of territory, the United States are to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen million of dollars, and to satisfy all just claims of the citizens of the United States against the government of Mexico.

The treaty is understood to contain many provisions of detail; but does not, as we hear, include any provision, as has been reported, for the maintenance of a military force by the U. S. for a certain time in Mexico.

The treaty makes its appearance in a questionable *form*: being concluded by Mr. Trist, as with full powers, after those powers had been withdrawn, or intended to be withdrawn, by the executive. It is understood, however, that the treaty, such as it is, will be submitted by the President to the Senate for its consideration.—What will be its fate in that body we shall not undertake to predict. [National Intelligencer.

The *Washington Union* has had a conversation with Mr. Frenor, and regrets to learn from him that the patriotic son of Senator Webster—Major Edward Webster, of the Massachusetts volunteers—died between the 20th and 25th ult., at San Angel, about 8 miles from the city of Mexico, of the typhoid fever; which Mr. Frenor tells us is unfortunately prevalent among the troops. Capt. Barclay of the New York regiment, also died lately.

On the 16th of January, Col. Bankhead, with the regiment of Alabama volunteers, a naval 12 pounder battery, and two companies of Louisana horse, started from Vera Cruz for Orizaba, to permantly occupy and garrison that point.—General Cadwallader was in the quiet occupation of Toluca with his brigade. He had under court martial several priests, accused of efforts to produce desertion among our troops.—He was expected in the capital about the 5th, on business connected with his department.

Colonel Withers, at Real del Monte, was getting on smoothly in the collection of revenue arising from the silver mines in that country—his position controlling the mines in that region. Col. Clark marched for Guernavacca (from the city of Mexico) on the 1st inst., with a brigade composed of the first and 15th infantry, Georgia mounted battalion, and Lieut. Lovell's light battery, for the purpose of permantly occupying and garrisoning that point, which lies about 60 miles from the city of Mexico, on the great Acapulco road from the capital to the Pacific.

The Tennessee troops are garrisoning the post at the National Bridge, and a new volunteer regiment is in garrison at Puente San Juan, midway between Vera Cruz and the National Bridge. The brigade of Gen. Smith and Coll Williams's regiment of Kentucky volunteers are in the city of Mexico, maintaining an effective police. All attempts at disorderly conduct in the city had ceased.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, FEBRUARY 29, 1848.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

On Wednesday last a message was received from the President communicating the treaty of peace with Mexico to the Senate. On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into executive session on the treaty, and it was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The treaty was ordered to be printed. The doors were then opened.

In another column, under the head of Mexican news, will be found all the information in relation to the substance of the treaty that we have been able to glean from our exchanges.

DEATH OF HON. J. Q. ADAMS.

On Monday last, 21st inst., Hon. J. Q. Adams was seized with was supposed to be an apoplectic fit, while in his seat in the House of Representatives. He was immediately removed to the Speaker's room, adjoining the Representatives' Hall—the House adjourning instantaneously—where he remained until his death, attended by Mrs. Adams and daughter. He died as we learn by the the telegraph report for the Boston papers, on Friday. No particulars were added. A great man has departed.

Mr. Adams was 81 years of age, and has been in public life SIXTY-THREE years, having received the appointment of Secretary under Mr. Rush, Minister to Russia, when but 18, and remaining in the service of his country, in some capacity, almost uninterruptedly up to the hour of his death.

MAJOR EDWARD WEBSTER, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, youngest son of Hon. Daniel Webster, died of typus fever, at San Angel, eight miles from Mexico, the headquarters of General Cushing's brigade, between the 20th and 25th of Jan. Mr. Webster enlisted the first company of Volunteers for the war in N. England. Without having an opportunity to distinguish himself in battle, Major Webster has proved that he possessed a patriotic spirit, and has died in the service of his country to which he chose to devote his capacities.

FEDERAL PANICS.

The way the federal papers get up panics is well illustrated by the following. The factory at Augusta suspends operations. The Portland Advertiser thus notices it:

"The large cotton mill at Augusta, which is said to have obtained its water power cheaper than any other mill in the country, has suspended operations and discharged all hands.

"Why don't the Argus ask 'where's the ruin?' As we understand that this mill is controlled by prominent locos, it will probably not be said to be an attempt to 'raise a panic.'"

The federal paper at Saco seizes upon the item and announces it in the following shape:

"The cotton Manufacturing Company at Augusta have suspended operations and discharged all hands."

The origin of all this ruin and suspension is told in a very few words by the Augusta Banner, and is as follows:

"Our Cotton Factory has suspended operations for three or four weeks in order to afford opportunity for putting in more machinery and making some alterations."

CONSISTENCY.—The whole whig party in the House of Representatives voted in favor of a proposition declaring the war with Mexico to have been "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President." Yet when it was proposed to reduce this declaration to practice, and a proposition was made to withdraw our army from the country with which we are fighting this "unnecessary" and "unconstitutional" war, only a corporal's guard could be found to sustain the resolution. They dared not carry out their own declaration.

☞ A session of the Probate Court for this County will be held at the Probate Office on Tuesday next.

☞ Hon. W. B. S. Moor will please accept our thanks for Senate reports sent us, and also for other valuable documents.

REGENERATION OF MEXICO.

The great work of regenerating Mexico, is now commencing in good earnest. A correspondent of the N. Y. Jour. of Com., says:—

Education, sadly neglected as it is there, has received its first auspicious impulse through the combined action of Mexicans and Americans.—The mass meeting held a Matamoras on the 9th of January, in which native civillans and American army officers harmoniously united in urging the establishment of a system of common schools—numerously as it was attended by Mexicans in their cathedral, a new as well as cheering era in the history of that benighted unfortunate race. It is indeed gratifying to see the schoolmaster treading so close upon the heels of the drill-sergeant.

Letters received by the secretaries of the American Tract Society, earnestly urge the sending of colporteurs and more Spanish publications to Mexico. The door is wide open there for receiving moral and religious, as well as political *truth*. A clergyman writes from Vera Cruz as follows:—

"Every facility is afforded me by our great men in power here, both in the army and navy. I preach three times every Sabbath; in the morning on board a U. S. government vessel, at noon in the National Palace, and in the afternoon in a regular church. During the week, I visited the sick, of which there are nearly a thousand in the hospitals. The Spanish tracts demand much labor in their judicious distribution, and indications justify the hope that they will be eminently useful. The poor natives accept them cheerfully, and the sick pay for them without hesitation.—Within the last week, they have begun to call at my lodgings to procure copies of these works."

Some months since, a quantity of bibles and tracts were sent from New York to the order of a gentleman at Vera Cruz. Unfortunately he died before they reached that city. They were afterward taken and distributed among the Spanish and Mexican population, by a pious friend, who writes about them as follows:—

"The bibles and tracts were kindly received and greatfully acknowledged. The priests consented to have them circulated, after the Scriptures were examined and found to be free from note or comment. Large numbers of people continue to call upon me for bibles and testaments, but I regret to say, my stock is exhausted."

The American Tract Society has recently made another grant of 15,000 pages for Vera Cruz.

A third friend writes as follows from New Orleans:

"The subject of colportage in Mexico," he says, "magnifies in importance before me, until I am almost afraid to act or write upon it. In the Lord alone is our hope. Vera Cruz, considering its connexion with the interior, is the most important place, and the best men should be sent there. I recently supplied a lady, who lives at Matamoras, with various books, for the purpose of establishing a Sabbath school in that city. May Heaven prosper the enterprise."

It is gratifying to learn that two colporteurs are on their way to Vera Cruz, and as soon as competent men can be had, others will follow.—To sustain its constantly extending operations as well as outlays, both at home and abroad, the Tract Society confidently relies upon an enlargement of public beneficence and Christain liberality.

☞ The Premiums proposed by the Trustees of the Oxford County Agricultural Society for the ensuing year, will be found on the last page of to-day's paper; also the various Committees, and the rules to be observed by applicants for Premiums.

☞ This number of the Democrat is printed on paper manufactured by Messrs. A. C. Davidson & Co., of Norway. It is a good article, of much whiter and firmer stock than the paper we have used for the past year, although not so heavy, and works beautifully. They manufacture all kinds of printing paper to order.

When we hear a whig boasting of his party, and you seldom find one who does not, it reminds us of an old tattle that stood many years ago about a mile from this village, which had a first rate head and fall, *but no water.*

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The March number has come promptly to hand, equalling in excellence any former issue. It is illustrated with seventeen engravings, some of them very fine; and contains a variety of tales, and other interesting reading that cannot fail to beguile the leisure hours of such as may be fortunate enough to possess the work.

NEW TERRITORIES COMING. There are four new territories knocking at the doors of Congress for organization, viz: Nebraska, west of Missouri; Itaska, north of Wisconsin; Minesota, west of the same, and another one not yet named on the extreme north-west borders of the Union.

A NEW GRAIN DISCOVERED. Leichardt, in in his account of travels in Australia, says near "Palm tree Creek I noticed a grass with an ear much resembling the bearded wheat. With the exception of those cereals that are cultivated, it had the largest seed I ever met with in grasses; even my black fellow was astonished at its remarkable size."

☞ There are numerous cotton manufactories in Mexico. In 1842, there were fifty three factories having 131,270 spindles, which consume about 3,000,000 pounds cotton annually being about two thousand pounds more than the production of that country at that time.—The raw material can be produced in Mexico to a much greater extent.

MONEY MATTERS. A great change has come over the market within two weeks. Money has become oppressively plenty in England. The letters say that such is the want of "satisfactory employment" for capital that good bills are discounted at 3 3-4 if not at 3 1-2 per cent.—So money, which was just now two or three times as dear in London as in New York, so dear indeed, that "good bills" were good for nothing in raising it, has now fallen to half price there which it bears here, and is quite accessible with all. The money borrowed here will therefore be paid up, and the borrowing will set in the opposite current, and this is likely to make quite a change in the immediate money relations of the two countries.

Gold, which was flowing out of England, is now flowing into that country too freely. The same is true here. Gold was flowing out, but now is only flowing in. The whole export of February will probably not exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, while a much larger sum will come in. The Banks have already increased their specie a million of dollars, and yet the exchanges are in favor of the Atlantic board over all the south and west.

Government six per cent. and Treasury Notes, which fell below par, have been buoyed up by the inseting tide, and are going above par; so that either would now be taken in new issues at par, and the financiering of the government is easy, if they can but manage the politics. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

☞ We learn that Leighton, of Bangor, indicted in the U. S. Court for pilfering in the post office at Bangor has been sentenced to two years imprisonment in the county jail in Penobscot. This was the lightest sentence which the law would permit; and this leniency was extended by the Court on account of the previous good character sustained by the young man, and the feelings of sincere sorrow and repentence which he has manifested.

CUT YOUR GRAFTS. The season has now arrived when scions for grafting in the spring may safely be cut. The best way is, to cut them from bearing trees, so that you may be sure that the fruit is the kind that you want.—If you wish to bring your trees into bearing quick, the scions should be cut from the ends of bearing branches, but if you are not particular on that point, they will answer from young and thrifty growing branches.

SINGULAR MALFORMATION. Dr. E. F. Clark of Portland, states in a newspaper that on a *post mortem* examination of the late Rev. Jason Whitman who died of pleurisy, the heart was found in the right cavity of the thorax, its apex inclined to the right,—the two lobes of the left lung filling the left cavity. The right lung had only two lobes, the place of the third being occupied by the heart. The liver was in the left side, its reversed form suiting to the left hypochondrium. The position of the stomach was reversed, the small end to the left, the large towards the right side—the latter, with the spleen, occupying the usual place of the liver.—The large intestines were in the left side of the abdomen, passing from the left to the right.—The sigmoid flexture was in the right side. The great omentum was wanting. All the organs of the abdomen were healthy, but reversed.

COL. FREMONT. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of commerce writes:

"The order in the case of Lt. Col. Fremont was promulgated last evening, after the mail closed.

"The President decides that the charge of mutiny is not fully established; but that the charges of insubordination, &c., are fully made out and justify the finding of the Court, whose sentence was dismissal from the service. The President approves of the sentence, but, in consideration of the character and services of Lt. Col. Fremont, he remits the sentence, and directs that Lt. Col. Fremont shall report himself for duty.

"Lt. Col. Fremont, as soon as the order was received by him, wrote and sent in his resignation."

SLAVERY IN MICHIGAN.—The following resolution has just passed the Michigan House, by a vote of *fifty-two* to *three*, viz:

"*Resolved*, That, whenever the government the United States shall a quire any territory by conquest, cession, or purchase, in which Slavery shall not by law exist at the time of such conquest, cession, or purchase, it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress to permit the institution of Slavery, in any form, to be introduced therein."

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD. We understand that a contract was made this week for laying the rails on the work to be finished by the first of June next.

The work of laying the rails (on the horizontal on continuous bearing principle) around the hill, has been commenced and will probably be finished without delay, and an engine will be put upon the track for the purpose of drawing gravel teams and doing other heavy work in the course of a week or two. [Portland Adv.

☞ "Mrs. A.," said a ragged urchin at a neighbor's door, "won't you please to darn my stocking, see those great holes there."

"Want me to darn your stocking? What for?"

"Why, you see, mother can't get time."

"Can't get time? Well, where is your mother?"

"Oh, she's gone to the Sewing Circle."

Truth is revealed to the humble and childlike, not to the proud and arrogant.

For the Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—It may not be known to many of your readers, that within the last three months measures have been taken to establish in this Village a Literary Institution, to be under the charge of Mr. E. P. HINDS, the present able Principal of the "Norway Liberal Institute."

Although the initiatory steps were taken in December last, yet such was the alacrity and promptitude with which the enterprising inhabitants of our town engaged in this work, that great progress has already been made in the erection of the Institute building. The means for this purpose were obtained by subscription, in shares of $25 each, every subscriber thus becoming a proprietor to the amount of his contribution.

At the several meetings of the Proprietors, By-Laws have been adopted, the necessary executive officers elected, and a plan for a building agreed upon.

This edifice is to be of brick, two stories high, 54 feet long by 32 wide, and 21 feet high, with a basement, and colonade in front.

It will be completed by the first of June next, in season for the commencement of the Summer Term, unless some unforseen obstacle shall interfere.

The site which has been selected for the location of the building, is the most eligible in the Village, being near its centre, upon the bank of the river and nearly opposite the Congregational Meeting-house.

It is not the design of the projectors of this Institution to make it a rival of any other, as there will probably be no other in its immediate vicinity.

The reputation which Mr. HINDS has established as a successful and popular teacher, during his short residence in this County, is an enviable one, and renders it absolutely certain that the Institution, so long as it remains under his charge, will deserve and receive the liberal patronage of the people of this County and State.

Some of the peculiar advantages which this locality affords for the establishment and support of a literary Institution like the one in question, will form the subject of a future communication. R.....

South Paris, Feb. 25th, '48.

"SOLITARY AND ALONE."—Giddings, of Ohio, in the House, gave the solitary *No* against the resolutions presenting gold medals to Generals Scott and Taylor; and Hale, of New Hampshire, gave the solitary *No* in the Senate, against the resolutions of thanks to those officers.

THE WILMOT PROVISO AS A "TEST." We notice, by reference to the resolutions passed at the Utica Convention, that the democrats of New York, friendly to the Proviso, unequivocally disclaim the intention of making it a test in the Presidential election.

IRON SOLDER. A new process has just been invented and brought into use in this city, by which wrought and cast iron and steel can be as easily soldered as tin, so that in a short time we shall have men rambling round after the manner of the travelling tinkers, bearing in their hands small furnaces, and making the air resound with "any iron ware to mend?" [N. Y. Express.

☞ The Millerites are holding a protracted meeting at Le Roy, New-York. May next has been fixed upon by these people as the time for the Second Advent.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT. The senate of the Mississippi legislature have passed a bill appropriating $5,000 for the benefit of the volunteers now in the field from that state. This amount was all the senate thought the house would agree to, but the house amended the bill so to appropriate $15,000, and passed it three to one.

☞ A Boston loafer was brought up under the city ordnance for being found drunk in the street—the fine being one dollar for each offence. The fine he paid, and was again arraigned. "No you don't Judge," said he, "I knows the law, one dollar for each offence, *and this is the same old drunk.*"

The editor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch has seen a beautiful copy of the Declaration of Independence, signatures and all, *engraved upon one side of an American dollar!*

Lieut. Burke, of the Bombay engineers, has published a pamphlet, in which he states that one of the salt beds of Scinde contains an area of 300 miles of salt of an average thickness of three feet, or a supply equal to the consumption of 100,000,000 of people for 1,600 years.

Five boys were recently subjected to the expense of $75 in fines and costs, for breaking up a school in Ashfield, by putting the master out of doors. A man who stood by and countenanced the act, was obliged to pay about half as much as the boys.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. Nantucket has sent a petition to Boston for a dissolution of the Union. She is already 30 miles out at sea; if she finds her moorings uncomfortable, she had better hoist a sail, and change her position.
Worcester Palladium.

There is reason to believe that chloroform is used for the purpose of intoxication. The Boston Medical Journal says that the demand for it almost exceeds belief.

Horn may be softened by a degree of heat not exceeding that of melted lead, and may be afterwards moulded into any required shape.

ESCAPE FROM A BEAR.

There happened in Newry, in the western part of the State of Maine, a wonderful escape from a large bear, a year ago last summer. A gentleman had lost some cattle, and being absent from home, his son, a young man, thought he would go in pursuit of them. His younger brother wished to accompany him, but he persuaded him to remain at home. Following what he supposed to be a cow path, he pursued his way through a long piece of woods, until aroused by a rustling noise. Thinking it was the cattle, he proceeded in the direction of the noise—but what was his surprise to behold a large bear, looking steadily at him, growling, and evidently impatient to make him his prey. He had no weapon of defence.

His dog, Skip, his only companion, he encouraged to attack the bear, that he might have time to escape; but the dog was frightened at the furious appearance of the beast, and would not approach. The bear being irritated at the noise of the dog, flew at the young man, who then ran for a tree, the bear pursuing him, followed by the dog. The young man had just time to get out of the reach of the bear, altho' she pursued so closely that she raked the heels of his boot when she struck with her paw. He climbed so high, that after shaking her off four times, she walked sullenly away, and hid herself in plain sight of the tree. He waited about four hours, and not hearing of her, he descended the tree. Then he heard the same cracking in the bushes and was again obliged to take refuge in the tree, and called loudly for help but no help came. The sun had set, the birds had ceased singing, and nothing was heard in the lonely woods except the echo of his own voice. His situation was indeed painful.

His parents returning and finding him absent and noticing the appearance of the dog, which had just returned, concluded that something was the matter, they immediately raised the neighbors and went in pursuit. After diligent search at twelve o'clock at night they found him. He was so hoarse he could hardly speak, and was hardly able to answer their inquiries. They assisted him down the tree, and to get home. He was very feeble for three weeks, and says he never has been well since. There was no other tree within a hundred rods that would have saved his life. He had but a few moments to consider what course to pursue; and the courage, prudence, and presence of mind (under God's providence) which he exercised, undoubtedly saved his life. Time may efface, but never will remove the scars on the tree inflicted by the bear in endeavoring to reach his prey.
Argus.

STERN FOREMOST. A tar growing sick of his business, deserted his ship, went into the country, and hired himself to a farmer. He was immediate set to ploughing with a yoke of oxen and an old mare called Jin. The sailor being wholly unacquainted with the management of the trucks, sheets and bowlines of his old mare and oxen, in his first attempt to put about missed stay, and by turning the yoke, threw Jin and the oxen all down in a heap together. Jin frightened with confusion, bawled out for help. The farmer asked "What's the matter?"

"Matter! Matter enough," replied Jack—"The larboard ox has got on the starboard side—old Jin has got foul of the rigging, and they all went down stern foremost."

A SATISFACTORY VERDICT.—A case was recently submitted to a jury in this county, which, for its novelty and happy result, deserves a place in "the reports."

It arose from the following circumstance; Two men, living near neighbors, had a falling out about a cow of one of the parties frequently getting into the inclosure of the other, and which finally resulted in the death of the cow, she having been set upon by dogs, and chased till she ran against a stump and broke her neck.

The case was submitted to jury of respectable and wealthy farmers. After hearing related all the circumstances, the jury made up their minds that the owner of the cow could not afford to lose her, and that the owner of the dogs was able to pay for her,; they therefore rendered the following verdict: "That the jury shall pay the value of the cow, the magistrate treat the party, and the constable pay the costs."

The verdict was immediately ratified and satisfied, to the great joy of the entire neighborhood.—Kentucky Democrat.

"YANKEES ARE HARD TO BEAT."—Mr. Briggs, of Lewiston, who contracted to build the bridge over the Androscoggin at Lewiston, intended to haul the stone for one of the abuttments on to a rocky island in the middle of the river during the winter, when the river is usually frozen sufficient to admit the passage of teams; but the mild weather has prevented the ice from forming of the usual thickness. He was desirous to avail himself of the late snow to haul the rocks, of which the abutment is to be built, directly on the island, and not be compelled to boat them over on the rapid current. To overcome this difficulty, he turned out his men in the night, shoveled snow on the track of the ice, and then threw water over it. This froze rapidly, and, by following up the process, he has made a snow or ice track of sufficient thickness and strength to sustain six ox teams, heavily laden with stone. We learn that a large number of teams are now employed, and that the stone will all be upon the island in a week or ten days, ready for laying.—[Portland Adv..

A CELESTIAL VISITOR. Professor Mueller of Dorpat, is of opinion that the Comet of 1264 may be looked for this month. It made its appearance also in 1556, and was of great size and brilliancy. This comet is computed to pass out from the sun about twelve millions of miles, being more then double the distance of Neptune. Its period is 292 years.

THE POLICY OF THE WHIGS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Jour. of Commerce, speaking of the course of the whigs in Congress in reference to the war, says,—

"A large majority of the whigs are manifestly opposed to any additional taxes, until the high *protective Tariff* shall be restored. *That* is to be the true whig issue of the next Presidential election. They care nothing about the war, except so far as its continuance may be used as a means of forcing the government to go back to a protective Tariff. That is the true key to the whole legislation of the House, so far as the whig majority directs it."

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The Montreal Courier of the 8th instant, understands that the Governor-General received, by the last mail, a despatch from the home government, in which it is announced to him that a new and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made with the United States, and that it will come into operation in April next. It may be so, but it is a matter of some surprise that our government is silent on the subject, if such an arrangement has been made.—Boston Times.

NEWSPAPERS. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey, "for the preservation of newspapers," which authorizes the clerks of the counties to subscribe for, and preserve in a bound form, all the newspapers published in their several counties. The advantages which must result from this measure are too apparent to require comment, for newspapers are the true chronicles of the times.

☞ The British tories don't like President Polk at all. He is too unbending—too democratic—too much of an American.

At the last accounts, the King of the French was sick, and the French were sick of the King. [John Donkey.

Why is a hundred dollar bill like an anvil? Because it's hard to raise.

A Western paper contains an advertisement of a farm for sale, and as an inducement to purchase says,—"There is not an *Attorney* within fifteen miles of the neighborhood."

Put this down as certain, that Mr Clay and his immediate friends will oppose every military candidate, be he Gen. Scott or Gen. Taylor—and that Old Rough and Ready especially is not the choice of Mr Clay. So says a letter from Washington to the Picayune.

"In prison and ye visited me." In St. Louis they have just established a prison discipline society and procured, as a beginning, a libary of 150 volumes for the use of the prisoners in the country jail.

ASTHMA, or difficulty of breathing, is caused by a collection of morbid humors in the air-cells of the lungs, which prevent them from being duly expanded—hence difficult and laborious breathing, cough, great oppression of the breast, pain in the head, palpitation of the heart, and many other distressing complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to give relief in Asthma, because they purge from the body those humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man.—From four to six of said Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time carry off the most violent fit of Asthma, and if used occasionally afterwards, will keep the system in sound health.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHAS. H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; Joseph H. Wardwell, Rumford; J. Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; J. Coolidge, Livmore; Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Besse, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

FROM THE OLD DOMINION.

Waynesborough, Augusta Co., Va., March 19, 1847.

Dr. Fowle:

During the past year, my daughter was sick with a fever about two or three months; this left her in a low and feeble state, she was then attacked with a most violent and severe cough, raised daily large quantities of very bad corrupted matter, accompanied with considerable blood. She was afflicted with great pain in the side and breast,—this continued for several months, until she was reduced almost to a skeleton. During this time she was under the care of good and skillful physcians, who done their best, but did not remove the symptoms which appeared to be *fatal Consumption*, and which threatened every day to carry her off. At last, a friend who had been afflicted with a very hard cough for several years, told *he was effectually cured* with Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and recommended my daughter to try it. She did so, and when she had taken a single bottle, she began to improve. I then told my physician that my daughter was taking Wistar's Balsam. He replied, very well, *I think it a good preparation*—keep on, it will not hurt her. She continued to use it until she was restored to good health. I believe *it saved my daughter's life*, and do not hesitate to recommend others who are afflicted as my daughter was, to try it.

RICHARD TERREL.

N. B. Let those who have any doubts about the merits of this popular medicine, go to their own neighbors for proof of its efficacy.

☞ Beware of the Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Buy none but the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam, signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

[From the Boston Evening Gazette.]

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA AND TOMATO BITTERS.—The extensive sale of these popular Bitters is the best evidence of their excellence. No other medicine approved by the Faculty has had so successful a run within so short a period. They are entirely composed of vegetables, and are the most innocent and efficacious of any corrective yet offered to the afflicted. In our opinion these Bitters are one of the best compounds yet offered for the cure of dyspepsia, and the long train of nervous diseases. For sale by Frederick Brown, corner of State and Washington street.

The above is only printed as a proof of the high estimation in which BROWN'S Bitters are held by every one that has seen or experienced their wonderful virtues.

There is one thing that should always be tho't of; that is, be sure to get the genuine. Always ask for BROWN'S, as that is the only original article of Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Turner, by Job Prince, Esq., Capt. Cyrus K. Wood, of Kingfield, to Miss Martin K. Dresser, of Turner.

DEATHS.

In Norway, 19th inst., Mr. James Packard, aged 80 years and 7 months.

In Woodstock, 7th inst., widow Abigail Thurlow, aged 87.

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of County Commissioners holden by adjournment at Paris on the 29th day of December, 1847.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County road laid out on the Pet. of Silas Barnard and others from the house of your subscriber to Uriah Capen's house in Canton, is unnecessary for the public—in the fall and spring is wet, and in winter exceedingly exposed to drifting snows; that if a road is necessary for said Capen it should be in a different and better place—whereupon he prays the Hon. Court, after due notice and proper proceedings, to discontinue said road.

GIDEON ELLIS.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 29th day of December, by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern-house of John Kelsey in Canton, the 26th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses. Also, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Canton, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Canton, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris: the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

43 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Kennebec.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, agent of the town of Monmouth, would respectfully represent that a part of the county road located on the petition of R. Clay and others, in June, 1846, ought to be discontinued, or certain alterations made—beginning near M. E. Morton's house, in Monmouth, thence easterly, on said route, to Litchfield line. I therefore pray your honors, in conjunction with the County Commissioners of Oxford County, as soon as may be, to view said route, and make such alterations, or discontinuances, as you think proper. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

HENRY V. CUMSTON, Agent.

Monmouth, Dec. 31, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, Dec. Term, 1847.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioner is responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is *Ordered*, That the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford be requested to meet the Commissioners of the County, at Prescott's tavern, in Monmouth, in said County of Kennebec, on Thursday, the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Monmouth and Litchfield, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Age, being the public newspaper printed by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Kennebec Journal; all of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting; that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard, if they see cause.

Attest: W. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.

43 Attest: W. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County or public road leading from Merrill's Corner in Brownfield, to Kezar Falls in Porter, by the way of Porter Village, might be much improved by alterations, we would therefore solicit your attendance to examine said road, and make such alterations and locations as you in your wisdom shall deem meet and proper, and as in duty bound we pray.

NATHANIEL HILL & 31 others.

Nov'r, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 29th day of December, by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel E. Merrill in said Brownfield, on the 23d day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, and by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Brownfield and Porter, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Brownfield and Porter, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris; the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

42 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Oxford Teachers' Association

WILL hold its next session at the Meeting house on Paris Hill, commencing on Wednesday, March 8th, at one o'clock P. M.

An address will be delivered by M. B. BARTLETT, Esq., of Bethel.

Committees will report on Penmanship, Emulation and School Libraries.

W. H. VINTON, Secretary.

Paris, Feb. 10th, 1848.

To the Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford next to be holden at Paris in said County.

HUMBLY shews that a town way from the northerly side line of the land of Richard Peare in Brownfield, to begin near said Peare's dwelling house, and to run a northerly course till it strikes the road leading by the house of Samuel Bean, would be of public convenience; that the Selectmen of said town of Brownfield, after having been requested in writing so to do, have invariably refused and delayed to lay out said road as aforesaid; whereupon your petitioners, considering themselves agrieved by such delay and refusal, pray that your Honors would, agreeably to law in such case made and provided, lay out and establish a town way as above described and direct the same to be recorded in the Books of the town of Brownfield, and as in duty, &c.,

RICHARD PEARE and two others.

Brownfield, Nov. 30, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 29th day of December, by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Richard Peare in Brownfield, on the twenty-fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Brownfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Brownfield, and by publishing the same 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

42 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Fryeburg, Brownfield, Hiram, and vicinity, respectfully represent that the road between Fryeburg Village and Hiram Bridge is both hilly and sandy, and that great improvements may be made by alterations of the same. We therefore request that you examine said road as early as practicable, and make such alterations as in your opinion the public good requires.

ABEL GIBSON & 56 others.

Dec. 20, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the Court of Oxford, on the 29th day of December by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

UPON the foregoing petition, *Ordered*, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Frye's Hotel in Fryeburg Village, on the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Hiram, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Hiram, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

42 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

CHEAPER AND CHEAPER!

DRY GOODS

FROM THE

NEW YORK AUCTIONS!

WE have this day received a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Carpetings, Feathers,

MATRASSES,

Oil Carpetings, &c.,

and having some

VERY GREAT BARGAINS,

we wish all who want any of the above named goods to call before the best are sold.

We mention a few prices, which of course are but a

Small Advance from Cost,

therefore, those purchasing

FOR CASH

will get more than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money.

Rich French Ginghams, 18, worth 25 cents.
Very beautiful do. 12 1-2, worth 20 cents.
Cocheco Prints, best quality, 10, worth 12 1-2 cts.
A large lot of fast colors, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Prints for comforters, 4, worth 7 cents.
English Patches, 6 1-4, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Scotch Diaper, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Black Alpacas, 29, worth 42 cents.
Drab do, 12 1-2, worth 23 cents.
4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10, worth 17 cents.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Colore l Cambrics, 6 1-2, worth 10 cents.

The above goods were bought for cash, and at ruinous prices for those of whom we purchased, therefore, call on us if you want

GREAT BARGAINS.

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 and 92 Middle Street, Portland.

Feb. 8, 1848. 6w41

Hebron Academy.

THE SPRING TERM of Hebron Academy will commence on MONDAY, FEB. 28th, and continue twelve weeks under the care of GEORGE G. FAIRBANKS, A. M.

Thorough instruction will be given in the ancient and modern languages, and particular attention paid to Students fitting for College.—Lectures will be given on Geology, Mineralogy, &c., illustrated by specimens and experiments.

Mr. Fairbanks having proved himself an able and accomplished Teacher by his past success; the location of the School being surrounded by scenery pleasing and attractive to all real lovers of the romantic and picturesque in nature, and exempt from most of the temptations to idleness and dissipation, incident to Cities and large Villages, the Trustees feel warranted to claim for this Institution, advantages for quiet and undisturbed study, surpassed by few if any in the State.

This is one of the oldest Academies in Maine; and for a series of years has maintained its reputation as one of the best. Every effort will continue to be made to sustain its usefulness; to give satisfaction to all who may avail themselves of its advantages, and to render their stay pleasant and profitable. Students will find it to their interest to be present at the opening of the school.

Tuition at the extremely low price of $2.40 per Term; or 25 cents per week for less than a Term.

Good board from $1, to $1,50 per week.

Per order of the Committee.

ROBERT CARR.

January 25th, 1848. 3w39

The Greatest Inducements

EVER YET OFFERED IN BOSTON.

Great Sale Continued!!

Account of STOCK TAKEN!

OVER $100,000 WORTH OF

CLOTHING

TO BE SOLD AND CLOSED UP IMMEDIATELY

AT

"OAK HALL!"

PRICES OF CLOTHING

MARKED DOWN

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

In consequence of the very MILD WEATHER of the Season, thus far, and the GREAT QUANTITIES OF GARMENTS made up by the undersigned this Fall for

Winter Wear,

It has become necessary that his immense Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING MATERIALS

SHOULD BE

Closed up Immediately!

THE FOLLOWING

Extraordinary Inducements

Are therefore offered to the PUBLIC. Read this and call at

OAK HALL!

This will pay to take a trip to BOSTON.

☞ The Sales will continue until every article is sold!

Every article of the Enormous Stock of

GEORGE W. SIMMON'S

OAK HALL!

WILL BE

☞ MARKED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW HER VERY LOWEST PRICES NOW CURRENT AT THIS

Great Clothing Mart!

This Stock embraces the most Extensive Assortment of

GENTLEMENS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

Ever collected together in any One Establishment in this or any other country.

THICK CLOTHING!

AT AN

ENORMOUS DISCOUNT

Will know where to call—for these Goods MUST BE DISPOSED OF! as I have determined, whatever may be the SACRIFICE, that the this GREAT STOCK of

Heavy Winter Clothing,

Now on hand in my Establishment,

☞ SHALL BE SOLD! ☜

EXAMINE

The following Low Prices,

REDUCED ONE-FOURTH,

☞ And bring this Advertisement with you. ☜

BELOW IS THE LIST.

300	Blue Pilot Overcoats, velvet collars, at		$6, 8, 10, 12
250	Blue Mackinaw Blanket Overcoats		$6, 8, 10
100	Codrington Overcoats and Sacks		$6, 8, 10
500	Fancy Tweed do do		$3, 4, 5, 6
100	Pilot Jackets, lined with flannel		$3,50, 4, 5, 6
400	French Overcoats, made in Paris,		$8, 10, 12
150	Duffle do and Sacks		$3, 4, 5
650	Satinet do do	figured, plain and ribbed,	$3, 4,50, 5, 5
60	Camlet (real goat's hair) Wrappers, quilted,		$8, 10, 12
325	Tweed Sacks and Overcoats		$3, 4, 5, 6
50	Hunting and Business Coats of black Velveteen		$2, 3, 4
500	Single and Double Bever Overcoats, each from		$9, 10, 12, 14
275	Brown Sacks, velvet collars and facings, &c.		$7, 8, 10
150	Olive and Brown Castor Cloth Overcoats		$6, 8, 10
75	Siberian Bever Overcoats, Gold and Silver Mixed		$10, 12, 14
450	Broadcloth Overcoats, brown, green and black		$12, 14, 15
375	Superfine Drab Overcoats and Sack-, woollen linings		$5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14
100	Jackets, blue and blk broadcloth		$4, 5, 6,50, 7
100	do Satinet, a good article		$2, 2,50, 3
3000	pairs of Pants, Broadcloth, Doeskin and Cassimeres, assorted		$2, 2,50 3,50, 5
2000	do stout Satinet, twilled and plain		$1, 1,75, 2, 2,50, 3, 4,
1500	Vests, of satin, rich figured and plain black		$1,50, 1,75, 2, 2,50, 3
2000	do Fancy and plain Velvet and Cashmere		$1, 1,25, 1,50, 1,75, 2, 2,50
1000	do Valencia, Cloth, Marseilles, &c.		50c., 75c., $1, 1,50, 2, 3
500	Royal plaid, single and double-breasted		$1, 1,25, 1,50
150	Dressing Gowns, figd and plain velvet		$4, 5, 6
300	do do Print and M. de Laine		$2,50, 3,50, 5
100	Dress and Frock Coats, blue, blue black, green, Brown, &c.,		$7, 9, 10, 12, 14
200	Business Coats, olive, brown, green, &c.		$6,50, 7, 8, 10
750	Cloaks, Opera and Full Circle		$6, 8, 10, 12, 14
200	do and Capes, made from pilot and beaver		$3, 5, 6, 8, 9

LIST OF FASHIONABLE

BOYS' CLOTHING,

AT THE SAME RATES.

Overcoats and Sacks of brown and blk Broadcloth, each from	$3, 5, 6, 6,50
Overcoats and Sacks, of Beaver and Pilot	$2,50, 3, 3,50, 4, 4,50, 5
Cloaks and Capes, of Broadcloth	$2,50, 3, 3,50, 4, 4,50, 6
Dress Frocks, of black, brown, green, olive Cloths	$5, 6,50, 7, 7,50, 8
Jackets, of black, brown, green, olive cloths	$2, 2,25, 2,50, 3, 3,50 4
Polka Suits, all colors, a great variety	$4, 5, 5,50, 6, 6,50
Pants, of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c.	$1,75, 2, 2,25, 2,50, 3
Vests, of black and fancy colored Satin-, Velvets, &c.	50c., 75c., $1, 1,25, 1,50
Vests, double-breasted, of Cloth, Plaid, Valencia	50c., 75c., $1, 1,25, 1,50
Overhauls, and many other articles of Boys' Clothing	30, 37 and 50 cents

and an endless variety of such Goods.

ELEGANT

FURNISHING GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS.

300	dozen White Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands, each	62c., 75c., $1
100	dozen White Shirts, plain	33, 37, 50 cents,
50	do Striped Calico Shirts	50, 62
50	do Twilled stripe Shirts	37, 50
100	do Cotton Flannel Shirts and Drawers,	33, 42
25	do Merino and Angolia Shirts and Drawers	62, 75
100	do Ipswich and Portsmouth Shirts and Drawers	92c., $1
50	do Royal Ribbed Shirts and Drawers,	50, 75
50	do Plain and Twilled Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers	62, 75
100	do Guernsey Frocks	75, 8
75	do Linen Bosoms, plain and run plait, all kinds	25, 75
1000	do Collars, plain & colored, fashionable	8, 25
25	do Rich figured Satin Scarfs	75c., $1,75
55	do Satin Cravats, heavy	62c., $1
26	do Superfine Italian Cravats	50c., $1,17
500	do Self-adjusting Cravats and Stocks, Satin and Silk	37, 75
1000	do Braces, of all kinds and material	37, 62
70	do Mufflers and Comforters, figured and spotted	12, 38
26	do Kid Gloves, black, white and fancy colors	37, 75
100	do Fancy Gloves, silk, linen and wool,	8, 20
50	do Buck Gloves, super. and Mittens	17, 50
200	do Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk and linen	6c., $1
200	do Socks and Woolen Mits	12, 38
50	do Smoking Caps, of Silk, Wool, and Velvet	12c., $1
50	do Brussels and other Carpet Bags	$1, 1,25
1000	do Umbrellas, silk and cotton, all sizes	37c., $2,50
2000	do Canes, with swords, dirks, &c.	12c. $2,00

&c. &c. &c.

Together with an endless variety of

RICH PIECE GOODS!

Which will be made up in the most fashionable manner, at short notice, as my Whole Stock must be closed up IMMEDIATELY, on account of the ALTERATIONS NOW GOING ON upon the premises, and the mildness of the season.

☞ Every one who calls upon me to purchase during the period above named, may do so in the Confident Expectation of getting

A GREAT BARGAIN!

REMEMBER

GEORGE W. SIMMONS'S

"OAK HALL,"

ANN STREET, BOSTON,

(OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF MERCHANT'S ROW.)

Feb. 1, 1848. 3m

Old Iron! Old Iron!!

10,000 LBS. Old Iron wanted by the subscriber in exchange for Stoves and Cash.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

THOMSONIAN MEDICINES, for sale by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Nov. 19, 1847. 3w31

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets

(Between Dearing's & Greenough's New Blocks,)

Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847. tf 20

Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale at the *Old Store Stand* of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE FIRST TERM will commence on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of February next, and continue TWELVE weeks.

TUITION.

Common English Branches,	$3,00
Higher do do	4,00
Languages,	4,00

Instructions given in Music, Drawing and Painting, and Penmanship, for which extra charges will be made.

BOARD, for ladies $1,25; for gentlemen 1,50. Suitable Assistants will be employed if the interest of the School so require.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, *Principal.*

JACOB W. BROWN, *Vice Principal.*

Norway, Feb. 1, 1848. 4w39

Godey's Lady's Book

AND FAMILY MAGAZINE,

THE oldest Magazine in the United States, contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country,—twelve more than the New York magazines.—Two splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly Fashion plate, Model Cottages and Churches, Crochet work, and other matters for the Ladies, all illustrated and well explained, &c. &c.

Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, making three publications in one month, $3 00

Two copies without the Ladies Dollar Newspaper,	5 00
Five copies with one to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies, do do do	15 00
Twelve copies, do do do	20 00

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or Dollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request. Address.

L. A. GODEY,

No. 113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ENOCH PETERSON, late of Newton, and State of Massachusetts, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN SIMMONS.

Canton, Nov. 30, 1847. 43

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the estate of

DAVID WARREN, late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

AARON PARSONS.

Hartford, Jan. 4, 1848. 41

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

ISAAC HEATH, Guardian of JAMES S. HEATH and other minors, heirs at law of ABRAHAM HEATH, late of Sumner in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of his Guardianship of said minors,—

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

37 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JOSHUA S. WHITMAN OF Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, conveyed to DAVID F. BENNETT of an unincorporated place called Bald Reflley in said County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed dated the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1841, a certain tract of land lying in that part of said Greenwood known by the name of Philips Academy half Township, and being Lot No. three in the ninth Range of Lots, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said Mortgage Deed was recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 64, page 308; and the said David F. Bennett on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1847, assigned said Mortgage Deed with all his rights thereto, to Cyprian Cole, William Noyes and Enoch Cordwell, Selectmen of said town of Greenwood, and Frederick Coburn, Treasurer of said town, who constituted a Board of Trustees under the name and style of the Trustees of Ministerial and School Fund in the town of Greenwood, and to their successors in said offices, which assignment is recorded in said Oxford Registry Book 76, pages 129-30; and the said Joshua S. Whitman having broken the condition of said Mortgage Deed by neglecting to pay the notes secured by the same and the interest thereon, the undersigned claims to foreclose the same in behalf of said Board, agreeably to the law made and provided for such cases.

WILLIAM NOYES, } Collector of Ministerial and School Fund in the town of Greenwood.

Greenwood, February 17, 1848. *42

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, DANIEL HAZEN OSGOOD of Denmark, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Deed of Mortgage dated July 13, 1843, conveyed to JACOB FROST of said Denmark, a certain tract of land containing 50 acres more or less, being the same premises recorded in Book 24, page 274, Oxford Records, Western District; and whereas the above described mortgage, together with the debt due on the same, was assigned to me, which assignment was recorded with said Records Book 26, page 291; I hereby as assignee, claim possession of the above mortgaged premises for conditions broken, and give this public notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

ABRAHAM BACHELDER.

Denmark, February 18th, 1848. 42

WORCESTER'S

UNIVEESAL & CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUGE.

By Jos. E. Worcester, LL. D.

One Vol., 8vo. sheep, 1032 pages.....Price $3,50.

THE publishers respectfully invite attention to the following eminent testimony to the excellence of this Standard Dictionary:

"The execution of this Dictionary fully answers to its title.

"The Vocabulary is probably more comprehensive than that of all preceding English Dictionaries united.

"Constant reference is made to *authorities* with respect to words newly introduced, and care is taken to note such as are technical, foreign, obsolete, provincial, or vulgar.

"The *Definitions* are clear and exact, and those pertaining to technical and scientific terms are specially valuable to the general reader.

"The author has evidently bestowed great labor on *Pronunciation*. His system of Notation, which is easily understood, and founded on a more complete analysis of the vowel sounds than we have elsewhere met with, together with his plan of exhibiting all the best English authorities in relation to words differently pronounced by different orthœpists, gives to this work important advantages as a Pronouncing Dictionary.

"In *Orthography* he has made no arbitrary changes, but where usage is various and fluctuating, he has aimed to be consistent, and to reduce to the same rules words of similar formation.

"The insertion of *grammatical forms and inflections of words* to a much greater extent than they are given in other English Dictionaries, and the short critical notes on the orthography, the pronunciation, the grammatical form and construction, and the regular, technical, local, and American uses of words interspersed thro' the volume, give to this work much additional value.

"The copious *Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names*, with their pronunciation, and a greatly enlarged and improved edition of Walker's Key to the pronunciation of Classical and Scripture Proper Names, are important appendages to the Dictionary.

"A year has passed since this Dictionary was published, and its already extensive use, both among cultivated English readers, and men of wide learning, affords good testimony of its merits. We confidently recommend it as containing an ample and careful view of the present state of our language.

JARED SPARKS, LL. D. McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History, Harvard University.

JOHN MCLEAN, LL. D. Justice U. S. Sup. Court, Ohio.

MOSES STUART, D. D. Prof. of Sacred Literature, Theo. Seminary, Andover, Mass.

EDWARDS A. PARK, D. D. Abbot Prof. of Christian Theology, Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.

LEONARD WOODS, JR., D. D. Pres't Bowdoin College, Me.

N. LORD, D. D. Pres't Dartmouth Col., N. H.

EDW. HITCHCOCK, D. D. LL. D. President Amherst College, Mass.

MARK HOPKINS, D. D. President Williams College, Mass.

DDW. T. CHANNING, LL. D. Boylston Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory, Harvard University.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, A. M. Professor of Belles Letters, Harvard University.

ALONZO POTTER, D. D. LL. D. Bishop of Pennsylvania.

SIDNEY WILLARD, A. M. late Prof. of Hebrew, &c. Harvard University.

BENJ. HALE, D. D. Pres't Geneva Col., N. Y.

ROBLEY DUNGLINSON, M. D. Prof. in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

FRANCIS BROWN, A. M. Editor North American Review.

CHAS. FOLSOM, A. M. Librarian of Boston Athenæum.

HECTOR HUMPHREY, D. D. Pres't St. John's College, Maryland.

DAVID L. SWAIN, LL. D. President University of North Carolina.

PHILIP LINDSEY, D. D. President of the University of Nashville, Tenn.

N. LAWRENCE LINDSLEY, A. M. Professor of Ancient Language and Literature, Cumberland University, Tenn.

I concur fully in the leading portions of the above recommendation—not having had leisure to examine all the particulars referred to.

LEVI WOODBURY, LL. D. Justice U. S. Sup. Court, Mass.

From a general and frequent reference to this Dictionary, in common use, I fully concur in the general merits of the work, and regard it as a very valuable aid to science.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D. Chancellor of the University of New York.

I have used Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language, in preference to any other, for constant reference.

JOHN WHEELER, D. D. President of University of Vermont.

Published by WILKINS, CARTER & CO., 16 Water St., Boston. For sale by the Booksellers generally. 42

AGRICULTURAL.

OXFORD COUNTY CATTLE FAIR.

The Trustees of the Oxford County Agricultural Society offer the following Premiums to successful competitors at their Exhibition and Cattle Show, to be holden at BUCKFIELD VILLAGE, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 18th and 19th, 1848:

ON CROPS.

For the best crop of Wheat, not less than one acre, $3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For 3d best do. 1 00
For best specimen of Seed Wheat, not less than one bushel, 1 00
For the best crop of Indian Corn, not less than one acre, 3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For 3d best do. 1 00
For the best specimen of Seed Corn, as to kind and quality, 50
For the best crop of Rye, not less than one acre, 2 00
For 2d best do. 1 00
For the best crop of Barley, not less than one acre, 2 00
For 2d best do. 1 00
For best crop of White Beans, not less than 1-4th acre, 2 00
For 2d best do. 1 00
For best crop of Oats, not less than 1 acre, 2 00
For 2d best do. 1 00
For best crop of Potatoes, 3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For 3d best do. 1 00
For the best crop of Carrots, not less than 1-4th acre, 2 00
For 2d best do. 1 00

All to be raised in Oxford County the present season, from the plough. Claimants will be required to state in writing, the nature and condition of the land, and a short history of the cultivation, giving the kind, quantity and quality of the seed, and all expenses. The land to be measured by a practical surveyor.

STOCK.

For best Horse, kept for Mares in this County during this season, $3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For best breeding Mare, 2 00
For 2d best do. 1 00
For best yoke of Working Oxen, 2 00
For best team of Working Oxen, not less than 10 yokes from one town, 10 00
For 2d best do. 5 00
For best yoke Fat Oxen, 2 00
For best Milch Cow, 3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For 3d best do. 1 00
For best Bull kept for Cows during the season in this County, 4 00
For 2d best do. 3 00
For 3d best do. 2 00
For best 3 year old Steers, 3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For 3d best do. 1 00
For best yoke 2 year old Steers, 2 00
For 2d best do. 1 50
For 3d best do. 1 00
For best yoke yearling Steers, 1 50
For 2d best do. 1 00
For 3d best do. 50
For best two year old Heifer, 2 00
For 2d best do. 1 00
For best yearling Heifer, 1 50
For 2d best do. 1 00
For best Bull Calf, 50
For best Heifer do. 50
For best pair Steer Calves, 1 00
For best flock of Sheep, not less than 30 in number, 3-4ths Ewes, 4 00
For 2d best do. not less than 20 in number, 3 00
For 3d best do. not less than 15 in number, 2 00
For best Ram, 3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For 3d best do. 1 00
For best Boar, 4 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For best Sow, kept for breeding, 5 00
For 2d best do. 2 50
For best litter of Pigs, not less than 6, presented by the person who raised them, 3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00

To entitle an applicant to a premium on Stock, the animals must be owned in this county; and the claimant must present a certificate, stating the breed and manner of raising and treating the animal, and its particular advantages. The qualities of the Milch Cow must be proved by written evidence, and of Working Oxen by actual trial and discipline.

HORTICULTURE.

For the best specimen of Winter apples, consisting of not less than 5 varieties, $2 00
For 2d best do. 1 00
For best Pears, 1-2 bushel, 50
For best Plums, 1-4 bushel, 50
For best Grapes, 1 doz. bunches, 50

SILK.

For the greatest quantity of Cocoons raised in the County this season, $2 00
For the best specimen of Sewing Silk manufactured in the County, not less than 1-2 pound, this season, 2 00
For the best specimen of Silk Gloves, Stockings, or Handkerchiefs, manufactured in the county, from silk raised therein, 1 00

DAIRY.

For the best Cheese, one or more, not less than 30 pounds, $3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For 3d best do. 1 00
For the best Butter, made in June, not less than 30 pounds, 3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For 3d best do. 1 00
For the best Fall made Butter, 2 00
For 2d best do. 1 00
For 3d best do. 50

Claimants will present a concise statement in writing of their process, and when made.

MANUFACTURES.

For the best Breaking up Plough, $3 00
For 2d best do. 2 00
For the best Seed Plough, 1 00
For the best piece of Fulled Cloth of household manufacture, not less than 10 yds. 2 00
For the best do. of Factory make, 1 00
For the best piece of Satinett, 10 yards, 1 00
For the best piece of Cassimere, 10 yards, 1 00
For the best piece of Woolen Flannel, of household make, 10 yds. undressed, 1 00
For best piece of Frocking not less than 10 yards. 1 00
For the best Pitch Fork, 50
For the best Manure Fork, 75
For the best piece of Cabinet Furniture, 2 00
For 2d best do. 1 00
For the best Narrow Axe, 50
For the best Broad Axe, 1 00
For the best Hoe, 50
For the best pair of Thin Boots, sewed, 1 00
For the best pair of do. do. pegged, 50
For the best pair of Thick Boots, sewed, 1 00
For the best pair of do. do. pegged, 50
For the best Fur Hat for man, 1 00
For the best side of Sole Leather, 1 00
For the best side of Upper Leather, 1 00
For the best lot of Harness Leather, 1 00
For the best Calf Skin, 50
For the best single horse wagon Harness, 3 00
For the best single horse Wagon, 3 00
For the best single horse Sleigh, so constructed that the left runner will follow directly after the horse, making two paths, and a ridge in the middle of the road, 3 00
For the best Horse-cart and Harness, 2 00
For the best Ox-cart, 2 00
For the best Ox-yoke, with bows, staples, and ring, 1 00
For the best Horse Rake, 1 00
For the best specimen of Wheat Flour, not less than 35 lbs. to the bushel, to be awarded to the Miller who manufactured it, 1 00

PLOUGHING MATCH.

To the person who shall plough one-eighth of an acre in the best manner and at the least expense, without injuring his team, by oxen or horses, 4 00
For 2d best performance of same, 3 00
For 3d best do. do. do. 2 00
For 4th best do. do. do. 1 00

No person shall have an advantage in obtaining a premium on account of time, provided the work is accomplished within forty minutes.

No person need expect a premium unless his ploughing is well done.

DRAWING MATCH.

For the best yoke of oxen that will draw the heaviest load on a stone drag, $2 00

REGULATIONS.

The Trustees reserve fifty dollars conditionally, to be appropriated as Premiums on such objects as may be presented, or claims made, that are not named in this schedule, according to the discretion of the awarding Committees. But the ladies, for their contribution, we presume, will be entitled to a part of this fund.

All preparatory business will be done on Wednesday. The Address, Cattle Show, Plowing Match, and the whole Exhibition, will be on Thursday.

On Wednesday evening an Agricultural conference will be had.

All entries for Premiums, except for Stock, must be made with the Recording Secretary, before 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, and all written statements, relating to these claims, must be deposited with him by that time. Entries for Stock must be made to the Secretary by eight o'clock on Thursday.

The written evidence required to prove a claimant's title to an award of premium, will be his own certificate, and the affidavit of some disinterested witness.

No premium will be awarded on any object which the Committee, on examination, shall not deem worthy of a premium, whether there be competition or not. And all articles to be entitled to a premium or gratuity must be of recent manufacture in said county.

All articles for premium or exhibition only may be deposited with the committee of arrangements, by whom pens will be prepared for live stock and room for manufactured articles and vegetables, where all will be safe.

The teams for the Ploughing Match will be in the field by half past 9 o'clock, and start in the work precisely at ten.

No animal or article which has formerly drawn a premium in this Society, will be entitled to the *same* premium again.

In awarding premiums no preference will be given to members of the Society, other than the discount allowed by law.

Persons claiming premiums for crops of Corn or Grain, will be required to deliver to the Secretary a statement in writing, specifying the kind and quantity of dressing put upon the land; the course pursued in cultivating the same, and the kind of land cultivated—with such other circumstances as may be considered useful.

Those claiming premiums for Cattle, Horses, or other animals, will make a similar statement of the breed or stock, and of the advantages thereof for labor, the dairy, fattening, or other purposes—together with the mode and expense of rearing and treating the same.

Persons claiming premiums will take particular notice that the above regulations will be strictly adhered to by the Awarding Committees.

Particulars relating to order of Exercises, with the name of the Orator, and place for the meeting of the several Committees, will be announced previous to the Fair in handbill form, and in the papers of the County.

The Trustees and awarding Committees will meet together on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and all vacancies will be filled by the Trustees at 3 o'clock P. M., which will enable the Committees to commence their duties at that time with a full board.

BENJ. TUCKER, JR.,
THOMAS CROCKER,
DANIEL CHAPLIN,
PHILO CLARK,
EBENEZER EAMES,
SAMUEL HERSEY,
NOAH PRINCE,
Trustees.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

A. G. COLE, A. D. WHITE,
JONAS SPAULDING, AMORY H. ALLEN,
ZURY ROBINSON, JAMES BONNEY,
JOHN BRIGGS, ALEX. ROBINSON,
WASHINGTON LONG, EPHRAIM ATWOOD,
RODNEY CHAPLIN, NIMENES PHILBRICK.

AWARDING COMMITTEES.

ON DOMESTIC AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Mrs. Job Prince, Turner; Mrs. Tobias Ricker, Buckfield; Mrs. Axel Spaulding, Buckfield; Mrs. Isaac Chase, Turner; Mrs. Zadoc Long, Buckfield; Mrs. H. G. Cole, Norway; Mrs. Ira Gardner, Buckfield; Mrs. Samuel Hersey, Sumner; Mrs. Isaac Gross, Turner; Mrs. Alex. S. Thayer, Paris.

ON CORN, RYE, WHEAT, OATS, PEAS, AND BEANS.

Daniel Chaplin, Waterford; Luther F. Pike, Norway; Elphalet Stuttevant, Hebron.

ON POTATOES AND OTHER ROOTS.

Henry C. Reed, Norway; Robert Gray, Paris; Luther Bailey, Turner.

ON TOWN TEAMS.

James Hersey, Sumner; Austin Partridge, Paris; William Thomas, Oxford.

ON WORKING OXEN AND BEEF CATTLE.

Daniel Parsons, Hartford; Rufus Stowell, Paris; Ajalon Dillingham, Turner.

ON MILCH COWS.

Joel B. Thayer, Paris; Nathaniel Pike, Norway; Joseph Child, Paris.

ON BULLS, STEERS, AND HEIFERS.

Isaac Strickland, Turner; Hiram Millett, Norway; Richard Hutchinson, Hartford.

ON HORSES.

Alden Blossom, Turner; John Tucker, Norway; Joseph Child, Paris.

ON SHEEP AND SWINE.

Samuel P. Brown, Buckfield; Leonard Swallow, Buckfield; Stephen Bray, Turner.

ON HORTICULTURE.

Royal Whitman, Turner; John Baker, Waterford; Judah Keen, Sumner.

ON SILK.

Thomas H. Brown, Paris; Zadoc Long, Buckfield; William H. Bretton, Livermore.

ON DAIRY.

Levi Stowell, Paris; Thomas Merrill, Turner; Lewis Mason, Buckfield.

ON TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Aaron Parsons, Buckfield; Arch Leavitt, Turner; Levi Thayer, Paris; Hosea Bicknell, Turner; Orison Ripley, Paris.

ON LEATHER AND HARNESSES.

Nathan. M. Marble, Paris; Nathaniel Shaw, Buckfield; John Blake, Turner.

ON BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Jedediah Burbank, Bethel; Alvah Shurtleff, Jr., Paris; Mark P. Smith, Norway.

ON CLOTHS.

Hr. R. Parsons, Paris; H. G. Cole, Norway; Zebedee Perry, Waterford.

ON CABINET WORK.

James Jewett, Buckfield; James Deering, Paris; Moses Hammond, Paris.

ON WAGONS AND SLEIGHS.

Timothy Ludden, Turner; America Farrar, Buckfield; E. W. Clark, Paris.

ON MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

B. C. Cummings, Paris; John Conant, Sumner; William K. Kimball, Paris.

ON PLOUGHING.

Zury Robinson, Sumner; Ichabod M. Thomas, Oxford; Joseph Sturtevant, Hebron; Capt. B. C. Cummings, Paris; Ira Bryant, Jr. Turner.

ON DRAWING MATCH.

Ajalon Dillingham, Turner; Joel Millett, Norway; Benjamin Richards, Oxford; Edmond Irish, Hartford; Rufus Stowell, Paris.

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of casting or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works, and having secured the services of experienced and skilful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Cabboose Kettles, Ovens, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cast and Warm Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grate Stove Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the call for stoves is approaching, they will, for the present, direct their works principally to the manufacturing of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers, particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are Five sizes of 4 Box Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches in diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler or Railroad Do., Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches in diameter.

Two sizes of Parlor Cooks or Elevated Ovens, Do.

Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patterns, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this section, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it is said by many to be the best Stove out!

They have also, ready in a variety of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must recommend itself to the taste.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain plates of all Stoves fail before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a loss of a Stove, is a small expense, must be a great recommendation to the purchaser that the same give the Stove thereby a value over other Stoves being put in the market. Persons wishing to purchase Stoves are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All kinds of Stove Pipe, Elbows, Copper Water Backs &c. always on hand at the lowest prices; and Stoves put at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 18, 1847. 3m

SMITH'S PATENT

Trojan Pioneer Stove,

MANUFACTURED BY

LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,

1 to 2 doors North of the Exchange, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH only lately introduced into this market, the Trojan Pioneer has already become a favorite with all who have used it. It is a Premium Stove, having received the First Premium at the Fair of the Maine Mechanic Association, and also at the Fair of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, and is the only Stove to which the Premium was awarded at both Fairs. It is the cheapest and most economical Stove for Parlor, Dining Room, Entry, or Bedroom, and is also well adapted for Churches, Vestries, Stores, Offices, &c. It is a Ventilating Stove, and will warm a room more evenly than any other Stove in use. It is a Cooking Stove, and will bake as well as any Stove made. It is a Wood Stove, and will burn Coal as well as any Stove made. It is a Coal Stove, and will burn Wood as well as any Stove made. It is a Stove for Parlor, Dining Room, Entry, or Bedroom, and is also well adapted for Churches, Vestries, Stores, Offices, &c. It is a Ventilating Stove, and will warm a room more evenly than any other Stove in use. It is a Cooking Stove, and will bake as well as any Stove made. It is a Wood Stove, and will burn Coal as well as any Stove made. It is a Coal Stove, and will burn Wood as well as any Stove made.

Best Among most for B. Plain & Ronn Coal

Air-Tight Stove.

This Stove [illegible] other Stoves now in use. [illegible] most of the Stoves used in our [illegible] aggravating the [illegible] Stove [illegible] Stove [illegible] Stove